BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

)	DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
)	ZHEN ZHU
)	For United States Department of
)	Defense and All Other Federal
)	Executive Agencies
))))

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. THE GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION	16
III. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND COST OF DEBT	28
IV. COST OF COMMON STOCK	29
V. CONSTANT GROWTH DCF MODEL	
VI. THE CAPM METHOD	
VII. THE RISK PREMIUM MODEL	41
VIII. CRITIQUE OF DR. VANDER WEIDE'S TESTIMONY	47
IX. CONCLUSIONS	65

EXHIBIT No. _(ZZ) SCHEDULES

Exhibit No(ZZ-1)	Dr. Zhu Resume
Exhibit No(ZZ-2)	Long-Term and Short-Term Interest Rates
Exhibit No (ZZ-3)	Capital Structure
Exhibit No(ZZ-4)	Constant Growth DCF
Exhibit No(ZZ-5)	Nominal GDP Growth
Exhibit No(ZZ-6)	Market Risk Premium
Exhibit No(ZZ-7)	CAPM
Exhibit No(ZZ-8)	The Risk Premium Model
Exhibit No(ZZ-9)	DESC Response to DoD/FEA 5-2

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF ZHEN ZHU, Ph.D.

ON BEHALF OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND ALL OTHER FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES BEFORE SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION **DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E**

1		I. INTRODUCTION
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
3	A.	My name is Zhen Zhu. I am a Managing Consultant. My business address is
4		5555 North Grand Blvd., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112.
5	Q.	BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED?
6	A.	I am employed by C. H. Guernsey & Company. I am also the Dr. Michael
7		Metzger Chair Professor of Economics at the University of Central Oklahoma.
8	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND?
9	A.	I have a B.A. in Business Administration from Renming University in China,
10		an M.A. in Economics from Bowling Green State University, and a Ph.D. in
11		Economics from the University of Michigan.
12	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND.
13	A.	From 2000 to present, I have been an Economist, Consultant, Senior Consultant
14		and Managing Consultant with C.H. Guernsey and Company. From 1994 to
15		2000, I was an Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Oklahoma.
16		From 2000 to present, I have been an Assistant, Associate, Professor,
17		Department Chairperson, and the Dr. Michael Metzger Chair Professor of

1		Economics at the University of Central Oklahoma. I have performed many
2		academic and applied studies of the energy market and of regulatory policy,
3		along with studies of international financial markets and commodity markets.
4		Please refer to Exhibit No(ZZ-1) for a list of my more recent publications
5		and studies.
6	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR REGULATORY EXPERIENCE?
7	A.	As a consultant, I have performed a variety of research studies, provided direct
8		testimony, support, and engagement in many projects related to gas and electric
9		utility regulatory matters. I have provided support and testimony in gas and
10		electric cost of capital cases. I have also provided testimonies on issues related
11		to Integrated Resource Planning, natural gas prices, and load forecasts before a
12		number of regulatory bodies.
13	Q.	BEFORE WHAT REGULATORY AUTHORITIES HAVE YOU TESTIFIED
14		AS AN EXPERT WITNESS?
15	A.	I have testified before the Michigan Public Service Commission, Georgia
16		Public Service Commission, Oklahoma Corporation Commission, and South
17		Carolina Public Service Commission.
18	Q.	WHAT IS THE NATURE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE AND ON
19		BEHALF OF WHOM YOU ARE TESTIFYING?
20	A.	Dominion Energy South Carolina, LLC (DESC or Company), a subsidiary of
21		Dominion Energy (DE), filed an application with the South Carolina Public
22		Service Commission (SC PSC or Commission) to adjust and increase its rates
23		and charges for retail electric service in South Carolina. In the filing, the
		Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 2 of 65

- Company's cost of capital witness, Dr. James H. Vander Weide, provided direct testimony regarding the Company's cost of capital.
- I was asked by the United States Department of Defense and all other
 Federal Executive Agencies (DoD/FEA) to provide an independent evaluation
 of the cost of capital in this case, and to provide a response to Dr. Vander
 Weide's testimony.

7 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ORGANIZATION OF YOUR TESTIMONY.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

A.

First I describe the standard in setting the cost of capital and the general principles in calculating the cost of the capital. I also examine the current state of the economy and capital markets because economic and capital market conditions set a global environment for firms to operate, thus influencing the value of cost of capital. I then describe the capital structure and cost of debt. I provide evidence to support my recommendations regarding capital structure. Next, I detail the calculation of the cost of equity by using several generally accepted methodologies. Specifically, I calculate the Company's cost of equity by applying a Constant Growth Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model and Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) to a group of proxy companies. I also provide a form of risk premium (RP) analysis using the past authorized Return on Equity (ROE) and interest rate. After carrying out these calculations, I provide my recommendation regarding the Company's cost of capital. Finally, I provide a critical review of the Company's witness Dr. Vander Weide's ROE methodologies and results.

- 1 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE HOW YOU DEVELOPED YOUR RETURN ON
- 2 EQUITY RECOMMENDATION FOR DESC.
- 3 A. I reviewed the Company's financial conditions including the cost of debt and 4 capital structure. I calculated the cost of equity for a group of comparable 5 companies based on several different models. The models I used include a 6 Constant Growth DCF model. Contrary to Dr. Vander Weide's one-step DCF 7 method, I used a two-step methodology that considers a long-term Earnings Per 8 Share (EPS) growth rate as represented by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 9 growth rate. In addition, I calculated the required cost of capital based on the CAPM. In applying the CAPM model, I used a measure of market risk premium 10 11 obtained by applying a forward-looking DCF model to companies in the S&P 12 500 market index to generate expected market return. Finally, I used a form of 13 bond yield plus Risk Premium (RP) model to produce another measurement of 14 ROE to support my cost of capital recommendation.
- 15 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 17 A. Company witness, Dr. Vander Weide, made a cost of equity recommendation 18 of 10.4%. The Company lowered it to 10.25%, which is the same ROE ordered 19 by the Commission from the last rate case (2012 rate case). An ROE of 10.25%, 20 or 10.4%, is too high and unsupported by current economic and capital market 21 conditions. There are many issues and problems associated with Dr. Vander 22 Weide's assumptions and methodologies used in the process of obtaining such 23 a high cost of equity. These issues include, but are not limited to, using Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

forecasted interest rates in lieu of actual market interest rates, adjusting the ROE upward by applying market value capital structure, inclusion of flotation costs, and applying a book value based Comparable Earnings (CE) model. I will detail these points in the later parts of my testimony.

My calculations indicate that the Company's required cost of equity, or the opportunity cost of equity, is much lower than the Company's request of 10.25%. I make a ROE recommendation of 9.1%. This recommendation is based on my calculations from several financial models including the DCF, CAPM and RP models. Table 1 below provides a summary of my model results. These models generated median estimates between 8.57% and 9.48%, with the overall mean ROE of 9.0% from all three models, an average median of 9.03% based on the DCF and CAPM models, and a midpoint of DCF and CAPM estimates 9.01%. Thus, I make a ROE recommendation of 9.1%.

	Table	1: Summary of I	ROE	
Model	DCF	САРМ	Risk Premium	Average
Lower End	5.55%	6.14%		5.85%
Upper End	12.46%	11.87%		12.16%
Median	8.57%	9.48%		9.03%
Average	8.57%	9.72%	8.73%	9.00%
Midpoint	9.01%	9.01%		9.01%

I accept the Company's embedded overall long-term weighted average cost of debt of 6.46%. The Company also requested a capital structure of 53.35% equity and 46.65% debt, which is higher than the capital structure that is common among the comparable companies. In addition, the Company used a

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

	Table 2: 0	Overall Cost of Capi	ital
Debt	Ratio 47.44%	Cost 6.46%	Weighted Average Cost of Capital 3.06%
Equity	52.56%	9.10%	4.78%
Total	100%		7.85%

Capital structure as of Dec 31, 2019

9

10 Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?

- 11 A. Yes, I am sponsoring the following exhibits:
- Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1): Dr. Zhen Zhu's resume
- Exhibit No.___(ZZ-2): Long-term and short-term interest rates
- Exhibit No.___(ZZ-3): Capital structure
- Exhibit No.___(ZZ-4): Constant growth DCF model
- Exhibit No.___(ZZ-5): Nominal GDP growth
- 17 Exhibit No.___(ZZ-6): Market risk premium

¹ See Chart A on page 10 of Direct Testimony of Iris, N. Griffin.

- 1 Exhibit No.___(ZZ-7): CAPM model
- 2 Exhibit No.___(ZZ-8): Risk premium model
- 3 Q. DID YOU OR SOMEONE UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION
- 4 PREPARE THESE EXHIBITS?
- 5 A. Yes.

7 II. REGULATORY STANDARD AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

- 8 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A RATE OF RETURN
- 9 WHEN SETTING A UTILITY'S RATES?
- 10 A. The purpose of a rate of return, also commonly called a "cost of capital" or
- "opportunity cost of capital," is to compensate investors who have committed
- capital to finance necessary plant and equipment for utility service to customers.
- Investors commit these funds in anticipation of earning a return on their
- investment that is consistent with that of other investment alternatives with
- 15 comparable risks. This regulatory standard is well recognized and was
- addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court in the cases of *Bluefield Water Works* &
- 17 Improvement Co. (1923) and Hope Natural Gas Co. (1944). It provides the
- utility an opportunity to earn a rate of return sufficient to: (1) fairly compensate
- capital currently invested in the utility; (2) enable the utility to attract new
- capital on reasonable terms; and (3) maintain the utility's financial integrity.
- 21 Q. HOW DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
- 22 RECOGNIZE THIS PRINCIPLE?

1	A.	The Commission fully recognizes the principles of rate making behind the
2		Bluefield and Hope cases. In Order No. 2019-341, the Commission affirmed: ²
3 4 5		The Commission and the South Carolina courts have consistently applied the principles set forth in <i>Bluefield</i> and <i>Hope</i> , <i>Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n</i> , 270 S.C. 590 (1978).
6		Quoting <i>Hope</i> , the South Carolina Supreme Court held: " Under
7		the statutory standard of 'just and reasonable' it is the result
8		reached, not the method employed, which is controlling The
9		ratemaking process under the Act, i.e., the fixing of 'just and
10		reasonable' rates, involves the balancing of investor and the
11		consumer interests." Federal Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural gas
12		Co., 320 U.S. 591, 602-03 (1944).
13		
14		Furthermore, the Commission stated: ³
15		This Commission must exercise its dual responsibility of
16		permitting utilities an opportunity to earn a reasonable return
17		on the property it has developed to servicing the public, on
18		the one hand, and protecting customers from rates that are so
19		excessive as to be unjust and unreasonable, on the other, by
20		(a) Not depriving investors of the opportunities to earn
21		reasonable returns on the funds devoted to such as that would
22		constitute a taking of private property without just
23		compensation, and (b) Not permitting rates which are
24		excessive.
25		
26		The Commission fully realizes the importance of balancing the interests of
27		investors and customers.
28	Q.	DOES THE REGULATORY STANDARD INCLUDE GUIDELINES ON
29		SETTING A COMPANY'S RATES?
30	A.	Yes. Utilities are a natural monopoly. If left unregulated, companies in the
31		utility industry have every incentive to charge customers prices that maximize

²Order No. 2019-341, by PSC of SC in the Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC, for adjustments in electric rate schedules and tariffs, Docket No. 2018-318-E, May 21, 2019. Page 21. ³ Order No. 2019-341, by PSC of SC in the Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC, for adjustments in electric rate schedules and tariffs, Docket No. 2018-318-E, May 21, 2019. Page 22.

the company's profit. The amount of product that a utility would provide to the
customers would be at a level that is lower than socially optimum, and the price
will be higher than the price level of a perfectly competitive industry. Thus,
utility firms are typically regulated by jurisdictional authorities. The
jurisdictional authorities set rules to make sure that customers will be able to
obtain services at reasonable rates and customers will not be charged too high
a price. In the meantime, utilities would still earn a fair return for their investors
and they can make investments for the long-term benefit of the consumers.
Standards have been set from these guidelines:

- 1. The most important factor in determining the required return on equity of a utility is risk. Utilities face smaller degrees of risk compared to most other businesses; a utility's return, therefore, should be lower than other riskier businesses.
- 2. Utilities should earn returns comparable to other businesses with similar degrees of risk in order to maintain their financial soundness, including maintaining their credit standing, and attracting capital for investment.

These guidelines ensure that utility customers receive adequate service at a reasonable price and companies make reasonable returns on their investment.

To this effect, the Commission stated:⁴

These decisions hold that (1) a regulated public utility is entitled to rates that allow it the opportunity to earn a return on

⁴ Order No. 2019-341, by PSC of SC in the Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC, for adjustments in electric rate schedules and tariffs, Docket No. 2018-318-E, May 21, 2019. Page 32.

Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

its invested capital that is equal to that being made at the same
time and in the same general part of the country of other
investments in business undertakings with similar risks and
opportunities, (2) the return should be such as to assure
confidence in the financial soundness of the utility and
adequate, under efficient and economic management, to
maintain and support its credit and enable it to raise money
necessary for proper discharge of its duties, (3) the utility has
no right to the kinds of profits that may be realized in highly
profitable enterprises.

- 12 Q. IS YOUR ESTIMATION OF REQUIRED RETURN BASED ON THESE
- 13 STANDARDS?
- 14 A. Yes, my estimation of the required return on equity is based on these standards.
- 15 I recommend the Commission award a ROE based on the required market return
- so the Company can maintain its financial integrity. In the meantime, utility
- 17 customers can obtain the service at a reasonable cost.
- 18 Q. WHAT ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY DO YOU EMPLOY IN THIS
- 19 CASE TO ANALYZE DESC'S COST OF CAPITAL?
- 20 A. DESC is not an independent, publicly traded company. It is a subsidiary of
- 21 Dominion Energy, which means that DESC's financial condition is not
- regularly reported to the market. However, the standard cost of capital analysis
- still applies potential investors will consider the expected financial returns on
- an investment in comparison to the market returns on other available
- alternatives. DESC operates in the general economic and industry environment,
- 26 thus its financial performances are also related to the overall economic and
- industry performances. For this reason, my analysis was broad in scope. I
- studied the underlying economic environment, Federal Reserve policy,

1	investors' likely expectation of the future returns, and the utility industry's
2	expected returns in the current market

- 3 Q. HOW DID YOU TAKE MARKET RISKS INTO ACCOUNT WHEN
- 4 PERFORMING THE COST OF CAPITAL ANALYSIS FOR DESC?
- 5 A. I utilized standard DCF, CAPM, and Risk Premium methodologies to evaluate 6 a group of comparable companies. In particular, the CAPM model and the RP 7 model take the market risk explicitly into consideration. Financial theory 8 suggests that investors are compensated for bearing systematic market risks, but 9 not individual company risks. Even though it can be argued that DESC may 10 face some unique risks like every company does, it is the systematic market risk 11 (such as risks associated with market-wide environmental policies, regulations, 12 general capital market, economic conditions, etc.) DESC faces that should be 13 taken into consideration. This risk-reward principle is the basis for the analysis 14 of required cost of capital for the company, as in other industries. In addition, 15 the risk premium methodology recognizes a relationship between interest rate 16 and a risk premium based on the utilities' authorized ROE and market interest 17 rate. I will go over the detailed methodologies in later sections.
- 18 Q. DO YOU BELIEVE ANY OF THE MODELS YOU USED ARE BETTER
 19 THAN THE OTHERS?

21

22

23

A.

Economic models are theories describing the real world. The models have their underlying assumptions and focus more on specific aspects of the markets than others. As market conditions are complicated, it is difficult for any single economic/financial model to capture all aspects of the expected returns of the Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

1		investors. In this sense, a combination of models gives a better measurement of
2		the expected returns of the investors. The recent Federal Energy Regulatory
3		Commission (FERC) Opinion No. 569-A clearly recognizes this need to
4		incorporate more than one model to determine the expected ROE: "We continue
5		to find that ROE determinations should consider multiple models, both to
6		capture the variety of models used by investors and to mitigate model risk."5
7		I agree with FERC's policy statement.
8		In the past, this Commission has considered the evidence on ROE
9		presented by the use of several standard models such as DCF, CAPM and RP
10		models. ⁶
11	Q.	DID YOU SELECT A PROXY GROUP FOR THE ESTIMATION OF THE
12		COMPANY'S RETURN ON EQUITY?
13	A.	Yes, DESC is a subsidiary of Dominion Energy and it is not publicly traded. A
14		conventional approach for companies like DESC is to select a proxy group of
15		comparable companies, which would enable a reliable analysis that avoids the
16		potential bias associated with a small set of companies. Therefore, I have
17		selected a group of electric utility companies that are similar to the target
18		company, DESC.
19	Q.	WHAT CRITERIA DID YOU RELY ON TO SELECT THE GROUP OF

⁵ FERC Opinion No. 569-A Order on Rehearing (Issued May 21, 2020), par 43.

COMPANIES

ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF CAPITAL FOR DESC?

COMPARABLE

20

21

WHEN

YOU

PERFORMED

THE

⁶ E.g., South Caroline Public Service Commission, Docket No. 2018-318-E – Order No. 2019-341, in re: Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC for Adjustments in Electric Rate Schedules and Tariffs. Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

- 1 A. I selected electric distribution utility companies that are representative of the 2 risk characteristics of DESC. I selected companies that are publicly traded and 3 whose main business is electric distribution and selling to end-users. The starting list is comprised of the electric utility companies by Value Line. I 4 5 avoided companies that were involved in mergers as the stocks of those 6 companies would be evaluated by investors differently than under normal 7 market conditions. I have also excluded companies that had reduced or halted 8 dividend payment and companies that have negative dividend growth 9 projections for my DCF analysis; but I included those companies in my study of ROE using the CAPM model. As the principles of utility rate making requires 10 11 a return comparable to that of companies with similar risk, I have used DESC's 12 bond rating to select the proxy companies.
- Q. WHY DID YOU USE *VALUE LINE*-LISTED COMPANIES AS A STARTING POINT FOR THE SELECTION OF THE COMPARABLE COMPANIES?
- 16 A. *Value Line* represents a respected, broadly available, and specialized source of
 17 financial information. In addition, *Value Line* provides an independent source
 18 of information for the investment community because it does not have any
 19 financial interest in the companies it covers.
- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY YOU SELECTED COMPANIES WITH SIMILAR
 BOND RATINGS TO DESC.
- A. Bond ratings provide a measurable metric that the capital market can use to evaluate the overall risks of a utility company and that bond investors utilize to Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

- assess the risks of default related to the investment. However, as the ratings consider all the risk factors faced by both the bond and equity investors, in my opinion, bond ratings provide an extremely useful information set that all investors utilize to make their investment decision. For example, when a company's bond ratings are changed unexpectedly, equity investors react to that news significantly as well, not just the bond investors. FERC also uses utility bond ratings to select the companies in the proxy group.
- 8 Q. WHAT IS THE BOND RATING OF DESC?
- 9 A. The long-term bond rating of DESC by Moody's is Baa2 and the ratings by 10 S&P is BBB+. Both agencies have rated DESC similarly with a majority of the 11 utilities in the comparable group. In order to include as many similar companies 12 as possible, I have expanded the selection criterion to those companies that have 13 the Moody's ratings of Baa1 and Baa3, and also the S&P ratings of A- and 14 BBB, resulting in 33 companies being included in my proxy group (Zhu proxy 15 group). Dr. Vander Weide's sample group contains essentially the same set of 16 companies with only a few differences. I also present results using Dr. Vander 17 Weide's sample (Vander Weide proxy group).
- PLEASE LIST THE GROUP OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES 18 Q. 19 THAT YOU IDENTIFIED FOR THE PROXY GROUP.
- 20 A. I selected the following regulated electric utilities:
- 21 Allete Inc

2

3

4

5

6

- 22 Alliant Energy Corp
- 23 Ameren Corp

1	American Electric Power Company Inc		
2	AVANGRID Inc.		
3	Avista Corp		
4	Black Hills Corp		
5	CenterPoint Energy		
6	CMS Energy Corp		
7	Consolidated Edison Inc		
8	Dominion Energy		
9	DTE Energy Company		
10	Duke Energy Corp		
11	Edison International		
12	Entergy Corp		
13	Evergy		
14	Eversource Energy		
15	Exelon Corp		
16	FirstEnergy		
17	Fortis Inc		
18	Hawaiian Electric Industries Inc		
19	IDACORP Inc		
20	NextEra Energy		
21	NorthWestern Corporation		
22	OGE Energy Corp		
23	Otter Tail Corp		
	Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-		

1		PNM Resources				
2		PPL Corporation				
3		Public Service Enterprise Group Inc				
4		Sempra				
5		Southern Co				
6		WEC Energy Group				
7		Xcel Energy Inc				
8		Most companies in this list are also in the list of the Company witness				
9		Dr. Vander Weide, who has 32 companies in the group, except that I have				
10		excluded three companies that have higher credit ratings: MGE Energy,				
11		Pinnacle West And Portland General from Dr. Vander Weide's group.				
12		II. THE GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION				
13	Q.	COULD YOU EXPLAIN HOW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CAN AFFECT				
14		THE COST OF CAPITAL OF DESC AT THE PRESENT TIME?				
15	A.	The public utility industry is characterized by large capital investment because				
16		it is capital-intensive. The most relevant economic variables to the cost of				
17		capital are interest rate and expected inflation, as both are critical factors				
18		considered by investors to set their expected returns when making investment				
19		decisions. As in standard economic theory, what matters to investors is the real				
20		return. Both the interest rate and expected inflation influence the real return on				
21		investment directly.				
22		In the current economic environment, both interest rate (especially the				
23		short-term interest rate) and expected inflation are influenced by Federal				
		Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 16 of 65				

1		Reserve economic poncies and its accompanying actions in the imancial market			
2		to achieve its set objectives, even though economic variables can be influenced			
3		to different degrees.			
4	Q.	WHAT ARE THE FEDERAL RESERVE'S OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS			
5		IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS?			
6	A.	In the past at the onset of, and during the recession, the Federal Reserve			
7		provided mostly short-term credit to add liquidity to the market to counteract			
8		the effect of recession. In the early period of the recovery from the 2008-2009			
9		recession, the Federal Reserve continued its accommodative monetary policy			
10		as the unemployment level was still higher than the objective set by the Federal			
11		Reserve. For example, the Federal Reserve stated in its July 2013 Monetary			
12		Policy Report: ⁷			
13 14 15 16 17 18		With unemployment still well above normal levels and inflation below its longer-run objective, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) has continued its highly accommodative monetary policy this year by maintaining its forward guidance with regard to the target for the federal funds rate and continuing its program of large-scale asset purchases.			
19 20		The Federal Reserve's monetary easing has injected a large amount of liquidity			
21		to the financial market.			
22		The Federal Reserve started to scale back its quantitative easing, or			
23		accommodative monetary policy, due to improvement in labor market			
24		conditions in 2014. As the U.S. economy continued to cruise through			
25		expansion, the Federal Reserve has changed its policy stance from being			

1		accommodative to tightening. In 2019, however, the Federal Reserve cut					
2		interest rates three times to fend off possible slowdowns in the U.S. economy					
3		brought on by the trade wars between China and the U.S.					
4	Q.	WHAT ARE SOME OF THE MAJOR CONSEQUENCES OF THE					
5		FEDERAL RESERVE'S RECENT POLICIES?					
6	A.	The injection of a large amount of liquidity into the financial market before					
7		2019 has caused short-term interest rates to fall to a historically low level. In					
8		addition, the short-term interest rates are cyclical as they respond to the Federal					
9		Reserve's monetary policy manipulations, but the long-term interest rate is					
10		significantly less so. I illustrate this in Exhibit No(ZZ-2).					
11		Exhibit No(ZZ-2) shows that the short-term interest rate, in this					
12		case the 3-month Treasury-bill yield, fluctuated in response to business cycle					
13		and the monetary policy change. For example, at the onset of the last recession,					
14		when the Federal Reserved adopted Quantitative Ease (QE), the short-term					
15		interest rate dropped precipitously to a level that was almost zero; however, the					
16		long-term interest rate, in this case the 30-year Treasury bond yield continued					
17		its downward trend. One can hardly see its cyclical behavior. However, through					
18		all its movement, a downward trend is clearly observable. Until more recently,					
19		the Federal Reserve started to relax its QE policy, the short-term interest rate					
20		responded by going up from almost 0.0% to over 2%, before declining again as					
21		the Federal Reserve started to cut interest rates to offset the impact of COVID-					
22		19 on the U.S. economy. However, the long-term interest rate shows no obvious					
23		sign of responding to the Federal Reserve's monetary policy changes.					

1		Another possible consequence of the Federal Reserve's monetary					
2		accommodation policy is inflation. If the monetary policy does not tighten in a					
3		timely fashion in response to economic expansion, then it creates upward					
4		pressure on the inflation; however, there is no evidence of expected inflation					
5		rate change and the market expectation of inflation is quite stable. For example,					
6		the Federal Reserve September 20, 2017 Statement ⁸ reported:					
7 8 9 10 11		On a 12-month basis, overall inflation and the measure excluding food and energy prices have declined this year and are running below 2 percent. Market-based measures of inflation compensation remain low; survey-based measures of longer-term inflation expectations are little changed, on balance.					
13 14		In its November 5, 2020 Press Release, the Federal Reserve Board stated ⁹ :					
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24		The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. With inflation running persistently below this longer-run goal, the Committee will aim to achieve inflation moderately above 2 percent for some time so that inflation averages 2 percent over time and longer-term inflation expectations remain well anchored at 2 percent. The Committee expects to maintain an accommodative stance of monetary policy until these outcomes are achieved.					
25		The Federal Reserve is expected to continue its policy stance to maintain					
26		maximum employment and low inflation objectives.					
27	Q.	HOW WILL THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE'S					
28		POLICY CONCERN INVESTORS?					

 $^8\ https://www.federal reserve.gov/news events/press releases/monetary 20170920 a\ htm$

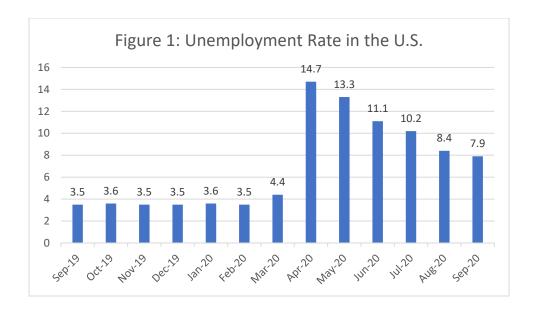
⁹ https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20201105a htm

1	A.	Investors are concerned about their investment returns. The Federal Reserve
2		increased the money supply to add liquidity to the financial market, but it will
3		need to decrease the money supply in order to drain the liquidity and reduce
4		inflation pressure. A reduction in the money supply will cause short-term
5		interest rates to increase, as has already begun since late 2015 until late 2019.
6		It is also shown in Exhibit No (ZZ-2).
7	Q.	WHEN THE FEDERAL RESERVE TIGHTENS MONEY SUPPLY AND
8		SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE INCREASES, DO THE REQUIRED
9		RETURNS FOR INVESTORS INCREASE?
10	A.	Not necessarily. There are two kinds of interest rates in the marketplace: short-
11		term interest rates and long-term interest rates. In the case of determining
12		required returns for investors, it is the long-term interest rates that matter.
13		Investors in the utility industry face long-term investment decisions rather than
14		short-term investment decisions. In this consideration, how the short-term
15		interest rates fare is less relevant to them.
16		As the Federal Reserve tightens the money supply, interest rates
17		generally will increase; however, the Federal Reserve policies that were used
18		to counteract business cycles are generally considered short-term policies and
19		they mainly influence short-term interest rates. As I discussed above, the short-
20		term interest rates are very responsive to the Federal Reserve policy, while the
21		long-term interest rates (such as 30-year Treasury-bond yield) are not
22		responsive to the QE policy or tightening monetary policy. For this reason, it is

1		not expected that the monetary policy stance will have much effect on the long-
2		term interest rates, and thus, the required return on capital.
3		It is critically important to note that the long-term interest rates have
4		been declining, irrespective of the monetary policy during the business cycles.
5		And it is the long-term interest rates that matter to investors. Therefore, I believe
6		that the current monetary policy, or the future monetary policy that targets
7		short-term economic fluctuations, has little effect on the required return on
8		equity. It is erroneous to argue that an interest rate increase leads to higher
9		required cost of capital without distinguishing between short-term interest rates
10		and long-term interest rates.
11	Q.	ARE THERE ANY REASONS FOR THE STEADY DECLINE IN THE
12		LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES IN THE LAST 40 YEARS?
13	A.	Yes, many economic factors have contributed to the long-term decline of long-
14		term interest rates. Professors and Economists Obstfeld and Tesar, in an article
15		they wrote when they were serving on the Council of Economic Advisers under
16		President Obama, have summarized these factors succinctly. They named the
17		following factors whose effects on interest rates are likely to be transitory:
18		 Fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies
19		Inflation risk and the term premium
20		Private-sector deleveraging
21		They also named some factors that are likely longer-lived:
22		• Lower long-run growth in output and productivity
23		Shifting demographics

I		• The global saving glut
2		 Shortage of safe assets
3		 Tail risks and "unknown unknowns"
4		In conclusion, they suggest "there is no definitive answer to how long current
5		long-term interest rates will persist and whether they will settle at levels below
6		those previously expected. Most factors, however, suggest that long-term
7		interest rates will be lower in the long run compared with their levels before the
8		financial crisis."10
9	Q.	HOW HAS THE FEDERAL RESERVE RESPONDED TO COVID-19?
10	A.	Since its outbreak in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019 and subsequent
11		identification as the COVID-19 virus, commonly referred to as the Coronavirus,
12		close to 7.7 million known infections and 213,000 deaths have occurred as of
13		October 11, 2020.
14		The impact on the U.S. financial markets has been severe. Since all-time
15		highs in February 2020, the Dow Jones Industrial Average, NASDAQ
16		Composite, and S&P 500 Index have once declined approximately 27%, 25%,
17		and 30%, respectively. As a result, the U.S. equity markets have lost \$11.5
18		trillion in capitalization since peaking in February 2020. In April 2020, the U.S.
19		unemployment rate reached 14.7%, followed by gradual declines in subsequent
20		months (see Figure 1 below).

 $^{^{10}}$ Maurice Obstfeld and Linda Tesar, "The decline in long-term interest rate," whitehouse.gov, 2015. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/07/14/decline-long-term-interest-rates



2

3

4

5

6

7

As a result, the U.S. economy suffered significantly with steep GDP declines. The GDP declined in the second quarter at an annual rate of 32.9% as restaurants and retailers closed their doors in a desperate effort to slow the spread of the virus. This decline was more than three times as sharp as the previous record — 10% in 1958 — and nearly four times the worst quarter during the Great Recession.

89101112

13

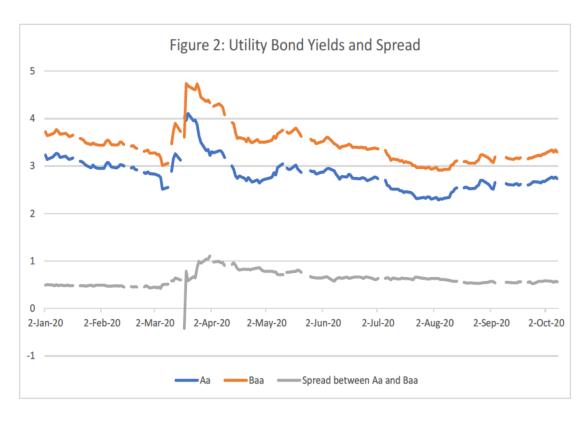
14

Q.

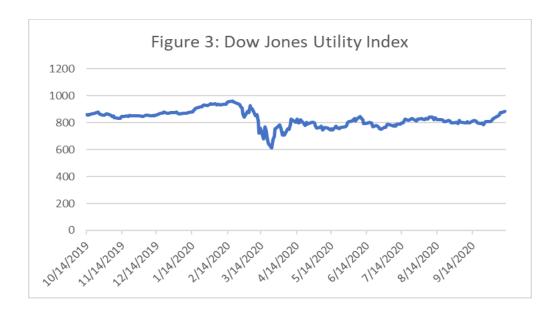
On March 15, 2020, and in response to the COVID-19 virus risk, the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee decided to lower the target range for the federal funds rate to 0 to ¼%. The Committee expects to maintain this target range until it is confident that the economy has weathered recent events and is on track to achieve its maximum employment and price stability goals.

IN YOUR OPINION, ARE THESE POLICY MOVES TARGETING SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES OR LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES?

1	A.	These policy moves are anti-recessionary policy of the Federal Reserve. The			
2		specific interest rate targeted is the federal funds rate, which is an over-night or			
3		extremely short-term rate. I expect it to have a minimum impact on the long-			
4		term interest rates as I have discussed above.			
5	Q.	HOW HAS COVID-19 IMPACTED THE CAPITAL MARKET AND THE			
6		REQUIRED RETURNS ON EQUITY OF UTILITY COMPANIES?			
7	A.	The utility industry and the capital market in general have been affected			
8		significantly by the COVID-19 virus. There are at least several changes that			
9		have impacted the required returns on capital.			
10		The utility bond yield and spread increased noticeably at the breakout			
11		of the pandemic. The following chart shows that both the yields and the spread			
12		increased significantly in March; however, the bond market has stabilized since			
13		as both the utility bond yields and spread have declined to the pre-pandemic			
14		levels (see Figure 2 below).			



In addition, utility stock prices have declined since March 2020. Figure 3 below shows the Dow Jones utility index for the last year. There was a sharp decline in utility stock prices in March, followed by volatilities in the stock prices with the index hovering around 80. This has implications concerning the dividend yield as dividend yield is a part of return on equity in the DCF model. As stock prices decline with no changes in the dividend payout, utility companies' dividend yield would increase. For example, for the period of September 2019 through February 2020, the average dividend yield for all U.S. electric utilities, as defined by *Value Line*, was 3.08%, while the dividend yield for the next six-month period of March through September 2020 was 3.76%, an increase by a magnitude of 22 percent.



6

7

8

9

10

13

14

15

A.

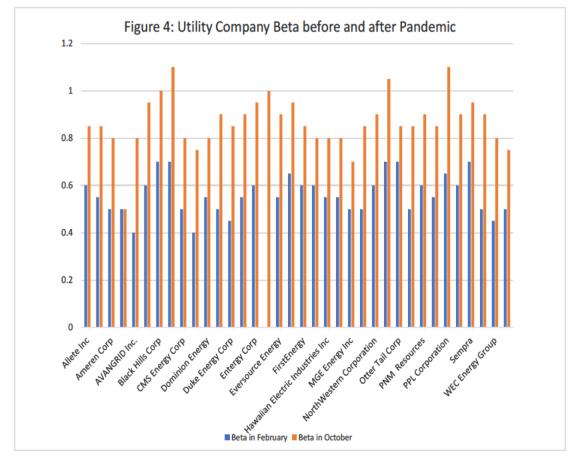
1

Furthermore, as the economy slows down due to the pandemic, the earnings growth prospect for utility companies has declined. For example, the average earnings growth rate of all utility companies at the end of February, as projected by Institutional Brokers Estimate System (IBES), was 5.61% while the projection at the beginning of October was 3.46%, with some companies showing significant negative projected earnings growth rate. The overall impact of the pandemic on expected returns on equity depends on the relative magnitudes of the changes in dividend yields and expected earnings growth rates.

11 Q. DO YOU THINK THE MARKET RISKS FACED BY THE UTILITY 12 INDUSTRY HAVE INCREASED AS WELL?

One measure of the utility company stock price risk is the association of its stock price fluctuation with market price movement; this is beta. Figure 4 shows the beta value change for each electric company in *Value Line* before and during

the pandemic. The average value of beta before the pandemic was 0.56 while the value in early October was 0.86, a substantial increase in the risk of the utility stocks with respect to the market index. I believe that the increase in these beta values is likely temporary and the beta values will return to a more normal level when the pandemic is over and the economy returns to the normal condition. In this sense, the return on equity measured by the CAPM model will be higher than the ROE under normal economic and capital market conditions as the ROE generated by the CAPM model crucially depends on the beta estimates.



1		III. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND COST OF DEBT					
2	Q.	WHAT IS DESC'S PROPOSED CAPITAL STRUCTURE?					
3	A.	The Company proposed a hypothetical capital structure of 53.35% equity and					
4		46.65% long-term debt. This is a pro forma capital structure as of May 30, 2020.					
5	Q.	DO YOU AGREE WITH THE COMPANY'S PROPOSED CAPITAL					
6		STRUCTURE?					
7	A.	No, I do not agree with the company's proposed capital structure as DESC did					
8		not apply the test year in developing its proposed capital structure. The					
9		Commission has previously recognized the importance of using a test year ¹¹ :					
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		Another long-standing regulatory standard applied by this Commission in setting rates is the application of a test year. As routinely recited by this Commission: "The test year is established to provide a basis for making the most accurate forecast of the utility's rate base, revenues, and expenses in the near future when the prescribed rates are in effect. The historical test year may be used as long as adjustments are made for any known and measurable out-of-period changes in expenses, revenues, and investments." See Order No. 2018-445, Docket No. 2016-384-S (2018). DESC has not specified any convincing reasons for not following the test year rule.					
23 24	Q.	WHAT IS THE APPROPRIATE EQUITY RATIO ACCORDING TO YOUR					
25		ANAYSIS?					
26	A.	I believe the more appropriate capital structure for DESC is 52.54% equity and					
27		47.44% debt, as it is the actual capital structure at the end of the test year. This					

Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 28 of 65

¹¹ South Carolina Public Service Commission, Docket No. 2018-319-E – Order No. 2019-323 May 21, 2019 Pages 14- yea15

1		structure is consistent with the Company's commitment to maintain a capital			
2		structure of 50% to 55% to support a strong investment grade credit for DESC.			
3	Q.	HOW DOES THAT COMPARE TO THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF THE			
4		COMPARABLE GROUP?			
5	A.	I have reviewed the capital structure of both the Zhu proxy group (see Exhibit			
6		No(ZZ-3) and the Vander Weide proxy group. The average/median equity			
7		ratio is about 47-48% throughout most recent years. The equity ratio has been			
8		below 47% in more recent years for Dominion Energy, the parent company of			
9		DESC.			
10	Q.	WHAT IS THE APPROPRIATE COST OF LONG-TERM DEBT FOR			
11		DETERMINING THE COST OF CAPITAL OF DESC?			
12	A.	The Company has a weighted average cost of long-term debt of 6.46%. This is			
13		the embedded return on the Company's long-term debt. Any newer			
14		financing/refinancing with a lower/higher rate will result in a lower/higher			
15		weighted average cost of capital. I accept this rate as the representation of the			
16		Company's cost of debt; thus, I used this rate in my calculation of the			
17		Company's weighted cost of capital.			
18					
19		IV. COST OF COMMON STOCK			
20	Q.	WHAT MEASURES OF COST OF COMMON STOCK EQUITY HAVE			
21		YOU USED TO CALCULATE THE COMPANY'S COST OF CAPITAL?			
22	A.	I used three common methods of cost of equity calculations, namely, the DCF			
23		method, the CAPM and the RP model. The first two methods examine an			
		Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 29 of 65			

individual company's financial information. I also use the Risk Premium method to obtain the equity premium for the whole utility capital market. All three methods are market based and they are recognized methods used in cost of capital proceedings.

The DCF method is based on anticipation of the company's future earnings and growth opportunities, so one requirement for the selection of the company is that company needs to pay dividends to equity owners. The CAPM model is based on the risk premium concept. Both the DCF and CAPM models take into account the investors' understanding and expectation of the economic environment, at present and in the future, and the current industry and company-specific information. The Risk Premium model utilizes the negative empirical relationship between interest rate and the expected risk premium which is the difference between the expected return (one representation is the firm's authorized ROE) and interest rate.

- 15 Q. PLEASE DEFINE AND EXPLAIN THE DCF METHODOLOGY FOR
 16 MEASURING THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY.
- 17 A. The DCF method calculates the required return for an investor as follows:

18 19		$K = \frac{L}{P}$) ;+g
20	where:	K =	cost of common equity
21		D =	expected next-period dividend per share
22		P =	price per share and
23		g =	growth rate of dividends, or alternatively, common
24			stock earnings.
25			

1		In the equation, "K" is the required rate of return on investment by
2		investors. It is also the discount rate that is used to convert the future cash flows
3		from the investment into the present value. "D" is the expected next-period
4		amount of dividend paid to equity holders. "P" is the current market price of
5		the common stock, representing the current valuation of the company by the
6		market. So "D/P" is the expected next-period dividend yield on the company's
7		common stock. And "g" is the expected growth rate of the dividend or earnings
8	Q.	WHAT DOES THE COST OF EQUITY CALCULATED FROM DCF
9		REPRESENT?
10	A.	The DCF method, as cited in the most common form, generates an estimate of
11		the return required for an investor to measure against alternative investment
12		opportunities. This represents the minimal return in order for a company to
13		attract and maintain investment in the company's common equity. It represents
14		the investor's expectation based on available current market information.
15	Q.	WHAT FORMS OF THE DCF MODEL HAVE YOU USED IN
16		CALCULATING THE COST OF EQUITY?
17	A.	When the DCF model is used to calculate required return on equity, the
18		appropriate EPS growth rate must be used because the model looks at the
19		perpetual EPS growth rate. The constant growth DCF model is a standard DCF
20		model used in practically all cost of capital proceedings. The correct use of the
21		growth rate is essential to the correct valuation of the required return. I used a
22		two-step DCF model to estimate ROE which I will explain more in the next
23		section.

V. CONSTANT GROWTH DCF MODEL

- 3 Q. WHAT STOCK PRICE DID YOU USE IN YOUR CONSTANT GROWTH
- 4 DCF MODEL?
- 5 A. I have reviewed and used the six-month average of stock prices. Stock price
- 6 varies on a daily basis. The use of a six-month average reduces the impact of
- 7 price volatility and reasonably represents the normal market condition
- 8 concerning the value of the stock. As the market price can be volatile on a daily
- basis, I first calculated the average of monthly highs and lows as the monthly
- price. I then averaged the monthly price to obtain the average price for the six-
- month period. A six-month average limits the impact of abnormal stock price
- fluctuations. This method of calculating the average stock price is also the
- method adopted by FERC. The sample period I used for the stock prices runs
- from April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2020.

15 Q. HOW DID YOU CALCULATE DIVIDEND YIELD?

- 16 A. The dividend yield is calculated as the ratio of expected dividend at the end of
- the first period to the stock price at the beginning of the period. I collected the
- 18 quarterly dividend for the same six-month period with the ending date matching
- the ending date of the stock price. I annualized the quarterly dividend by
- 20 multiplying the quarterly dividend by 4. Then for each month, I calculated the
- 21 dividend yield by dividing the annual dividend by the monthly stock price. The
- dividend yield for the six-month period is the average of the monthly dividend
- yield during the period. In the DCF model, dividend yield is the expected next-

1		period dividend. So I multiplied the dividend yield by the expected dividend
2		growth rate.
3	Q.	WHAT GROWTH RATE INFORMATION DID YOU USE IN THE
4		CALCULATION OF THE RETURN ON EQUITY?
5	A.	The stock price and dividend information is known to the investors; however,
6		the expected dividend growth rates are not directly observable and need to be
7		estimated. I believe investors project the dividend growth rate based on all
8		available information; therefore, I have chosen the projected 5-year EPS growth
9		rate by IBES. The IBES provides some of the most comprehensive financial
10		information in business investment. IBES projected growth rates represent a
11		consensus of multiple analysts, including some of the analysts included in First
12		Call and Zacks. Dr. Vander Weide also used IBES projected earnings growth
13		rate in his calculations. The IBES source of projected earnings is widely used
14		by the market and is publicly available. The IBES growth rates obtained is
15		reported in Exhibit No(ZZ-4).
16		To check the ROE results using the IBES projected earnings growth
17		rate, I also employed the earning growth rate by Value Line (Exhibit
18		No(ZZ-4)). Value Line represents another independent evaluation of the
19		earnings growth forecast and is well-respected by the financial industry.
20	Q.	DID YOU USE IBES PROJECTED EPS GROWTH RATE AS THE FINAL
21		FORM OF EARNINGS GROWTH RATE?
22	A.	No, I did not adopt the IBES earnings forecast as the final estimate of the
23		earnings growth rate. As IBES earnings forecast is typically not of very long Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ
		Page 33 of 65

1		term – 3 to 5 years maximum, I also used the long-term growth rate to correctly
2		calculate the earnings growth rate in the long term. To obtain a more reliable
3		measure of EPS growth in the long term, I have used a weighting scheme that
4		FERC adopted, known as the Two-Step DCF method.
5	0	WHAT IS THE TWO STED DOE METHOD?

5 Q. WHAT IS THE TWO-STEP DCF METHOD?

- A. In the two-step method, relatively short-term earnings growth forecasts, such as
 IBES projections, are obtained first. In the second step, the constant growth rate
 (g) is augmented by a measure of the long-term growth, and then the overall
 earnings growth rate is the weighted average of relatively short-term growth
 rate projections and the long-term growth projections.
- 11 Q. WHAT IS THE LONG-TERM GROWTH RATE YOU USED AND HOW
- DID YOU DETERMINE THE WEIGHTS?
- 13 A. I have used the GDP growth rate as the measure of the long-term growth rate. 14 In perpetuity, the value of the stock market should grow at the same rate as the 15 economy grows. The two sources of the expected growth I used are [1] Energy 16 Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2020 and [2] 17 Social Security Administration, 2020 OASDI Trustees Report. These two 18 sources are frequently cited in cost of capital proceedings. For example, FERC 19 requires the calculation of the EPS growth rate incorporating these two sources 20 of long-term economic projections in addition to the projections by HIS Global 21 Insight.

1		When calculating the expected future earnings growth rate, I used the
2		weights of 0.8 and 0.2 for the IBES growth rate and the GDP growth rate
3		respectively. The detailed calculation of the long-term growth rate is shown in
4		Exhibit No(ZZ-5). My assessment of the long-term economic growth,
5		based on most recent available information from these sources, is 4.09%.
6	Q.	DID YOU ALSO OBTAIN THE DCF RESULT BASED ON THE ONE-STEP
7		PROCEDURE?
8	A.	Yes, I also calculated the ROE based on the one-step DCF method. In this case,
9		the growth rate is solely measured by the IBES projected earnings growth rate
10		without being weighted by the long-term economic growth rate.
11	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR ROE RESULT BASED ON THE
12		CONSTANT GROWTH DCF MODELS?
13	A.	After adding the expected dividend yield to expected earnings growth rate for
14		both the two-step and one-step DCF models, I averaged the ROE results from
15		both models to arrive at my DCF ROE result. Exhibit No(ZZ-4) illustrates
16		the calculation of the ROEs based on the six-month average stock prices. I
17		obtained the median and mean cost of equity of 8.57% based on the Zhu proxy
18		group. I also calculated the ROE based on my methodology applied to the
19		Vander Weide sample, and the result is shown in Table 3 below. The Vander
20		Weide proxy group has generated essentially the same ROE numbers. This is
21		expected as our two proxy groups are sufficiently close to each other.
22		

		Table 3	: DCF ROE re	sults		
	Zhu Sample			Vander Weide Sample		
	Two-	One-		Two-	One-	
	Step	Step	Average	Step	Step	Average
Lower End	5.81%	5.29%	5.55%	5.81%	5.29%	5.55%
Upper End	11.97%	12.95%	12.46%	11.97%	12.95%	12.46%
Median	8.40%	8.74%	8.57%	8.36%	8.62%	8.49%
Average	8.49%	8.65%	8.57%	8.48%	8.64%	8.56%
Midpoint	8.89%	9.12%	9.01%	8.89%	9.12%	9.01%

2

4

VI. THE CAPM METHOD

- 3 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CAPM METHOD IN THE CALCULATION OF THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY.
- 5 The CAPM method is based on the analysis of risks. There are two types of A. 6 risks to consider; one is the kind of risk that investors can diversify away or 7 reduce by combining different investments into a portfolio; the other is the 8 market risk an investor cannot reduce by diversification. Therefore, the CAPM 9 method is a risk premium model based on the calculation of the risk differential

11 calculation of the required rate of return on the company's stock is as follows:

$$K = R_F + \beta (R_M - R_F)$$

12 13 14

10

Where: K =the required return.

15 $R_F =$ the risk-free rate. 16

 $R_M =$ the required overall market return; and

between investments on the market portfolio and the individual stock. The

 $\beta =$ beta, a measure of a given security's risk relative to that of the overall market.

18 19 20

21

22

17

The idea of calculating the required return on the individual investment from CAPM is to find the equivalent return for an investor based on the relative risk of the investment as compared to the alternative investment opportunities.

> Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ

Here, the alternative investment opportunity is usually assumed as the market portfolio. This is a model that suggests investors should be compensated for bearing risks. Typically, the risk-free rate is a benchmark investment on which investors can be compensated for not bearing any risks. The benchmark risk-free rates are typically Treasury security yields. The market return is the return on all other available investment alternatives to the investor. This is typically a rate generated from a relevant market index. The risk of the firm's common stock is reflected in the beta of the company, which measures the relative stock price volatility of the company compared to the overall market. Therefore, the CAPM model has two general components: one is the risk-free rate, and the other is the company risk premium, which is the product of the company's beta and market risk premium ($\beta xMRP$). The market risk premium (MRP) is the difference between the expected market return and the risk-free rate ($R_M - R_F$).

14 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR CAPM CALCULATIONS.

A.

15 A. I used the 30-year Treasury bond yield as the benchmark risk-free rate. I
16 obtained the betas for the comparable companies from *Value Line*. Finally, I
17 developed a measure of market risk premium based on the DCF model applied
18 to S&P 500 dividend paying companies.

19 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE RISK-FREE RATE.

I used the six-month average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds. As utility investments are usually long term, a longer-term Treasury bond would reflect the market condition better for the investments. The yield reflects all market information known to investors at the time including the possibility of future Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

- interest rate increase. Thus, the 30-year Treasury bond yield is a best measure of the required return on risk-free instrument.
- 1
- 3 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE BETA OF THE COMPARABLE COMPANIES.
- 4 A. Betas measures the connection between the company's stock volatilities and the 5 overall market volatilities. Many professional financial services, including 6 Value Line, provide the estimate of the company beta. As it is generally known 7 that a raw beta obtained from the regression of the company stock returns on 8 market returns tends to move toward 1, Value Line has adjusted its estimated 9 betas accordingly. I believe the Value Line beta values are appropriately 10 estimated to measure the company's stock price variations compared to the 11 overall market index. Therefore, the product of the company's beta and market
- 13 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR ANALYSIS OF MARKET RISK PREMIUM.

risk premium produces the company's risk premium.

- 14 A. As the CAPM model estimates the expected return on equity, the market risk premium should be the expected equity market return over the risk-free rate.
- The estimate of the market equity risk premium is perhaps the most contentious
- issue for the financial market; however, there are generally accepted ways to
- estimate the equity risk premium. One method is to obtain the expected market
- return via DCF method. Many jurisdictional authorities, including FERC,
- accept the market return calculated using a DCF method.

12

- 21 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT MARKET INDEX YOU HAVE USED.
- A. I have used the S&P 500 index to represent the overall equity market. After obtaining the name of the companies included in the market index, I have Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

Witness: ZZ

1		excluded the companies that do not pay dividends and the companies that have
2		negative projected earnings growth rates and growth rates higher than 20%. If
3		a company has a negative earnings growth rate, it will not be sustainable in the
4		long run. Similarly, it is not possible for a company to have an earnings growth
5		rate of 20% forever; therefore, I have eliminated those companies from the list.
6		The final sample included more than 300 companies, which is large enough to
7		represent the broad spectrum of the businesses in the U.S. economy.
8	Q.	WHY DID YOU EXCLUDE NON-DIVIDEND PAYING COMPANIES
9		FROM THE CALCULATIONS?
10	A.	I have excluded companies in the S&P 500 index that do not pay dividend or
11		have negative dividend growth rates. This is the same approach that Dr. Vander
12		Weide took in applying the DCF model to the companies in the index. The
13		expected market return is the weighted average of individual company returns
14		(ROE derived from the DCF model) with the market capitalization being the
15		weight. The DCF model is based on the premise that a company's value is based
16		on future dividends to the investors. The model breaks down if no dividend is
17		issued to the investors. In other words, the DCF model cannot be applied to

- 19 Q. DID YOU USE A ONE-STEP DCF MODEL OR A TWO-STEP DCF MODEL
- 20 TO OBTAIN THE INDIVIDUAL COMPANY'S ROE?

companies that do not issue dividends.

- 21 A. I used a one-step DCF model to calculate the ROE of an individual company.
- When I applied the one-step DCF method to the data, I directly used the IBES
- projected earnings growth rate.

1	Ο.	WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATED MARKET RISK PREMIUM?

A. My estimated market return is 10.92% and market risk premium is 9.54% by the one-step DCF method. These results are presented in Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-

4 6).

5 Q. WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATED ROE BASED ON THE CAPM MODEL?

A. I used the following method to obtain the estimates of the ROE: I applied the market risk premium obtained from the one-step DCF model to each comparable company's beta to obtain beta-adjusted company risk premium and then added to the risk-free rate. Then I calculated the average and median of the individual company's ROE based on the CAPM model. The final result of ROE in Exhibit No.____(ZZ-7) shows the application and the results of the method. Table 4 below shows the summary of the CAPM model result. To have a comparison, I have also included the CAPM result from the Vander Weide proxy group companies applying my CAPM method.

	Table 4: CAPM ROE F	Results
	Zhu Sample	Vander Weide Sample
Lower End	6.14%	6.14%
Upper End	11.87%	11.87%
Median	9.48%	9.48%
Average	9.72%	9.59%
Midpoint	9.01%	9.01%

The median from both sample groups is 9.48% and the ROE value ranges from a low of 6.14% to a high of 11.87% with a mean value of 9.72%. The increase in the beta values of proxy companies during the pandemic has led to significant increases in the ROE values by the CAPM method. These values Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

1		signify the increase in the risks of the utility companies in the current market
2		conditions.
3		
4		VII. THE RISK PREMIUM MODEL
5	Q.	HAVE YOU USED ANY OTHER METHOD TO ESTIMATE THE ROE?
6	A.	Yes. The other method that I used is the risk premium, or bond return plus
7		equity risk premium model, which is another risk-based model.
8	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PRINCIPLE IDEA BEHIND THE RISK
9		PREMIUM MODEL.
10	A.	The RP model is based on the idea that equity owners or stockholders require
11		higher returns than the bond holders who simply hold less risky bonds.
12		Therefore, this risk-reward relationship reflects the basic principle in financial
13		economics. The return on equity is then equal to bond yield plus a form of risk
14		premium which is the difference between expected returns of the stocks and
15		bond yield.
16	Q.	HOW CAN THIS MODEL BE ESTIMATED TO GENERATE EXPECTED
17		RETURNS ON EQUITY?
18	A.	There are many versions of the risk premium models, depending on the stock
19		returns and interest rates used. One typical form of the risk premium is
20		measured by the difference between a utility's authorized ROE and a particular
21		kind of long-term interest rate, frequently being the 30-year bond yield. The
22		relationship between equity risk premium and bond yield is empirically
23		obtained through regression of risk premium on bond yield. Then the estimated Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 41 of 65

regression equation coefficients are used to obtain the expected ROE given the
bond yield.
Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU OBTANED THE RISK PREMIUM DATA
AND HOW YOU EMPIRICALLY ESTIMATED THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN RISK PREMIUM AND INTEREST RATE?
A. I used the authorized ROEs from past electric utility rate cases since 1980 to
represent the expected returns and then subtracted the long-term interest rate,
in this case, the 30-year Treasury bond yield, to generate the risk premium. I
have included only past rate cases of fully integrated electric utilities in my
sample. I have included fully litigated cases as well as settled cases. The
exclusion of the settled cases does not make any material difference as the
obtained ROEs are essentially the same using either the fully litigated sample
or litigated plus settled sample.
Then I regressed the risk premium on interest rate to obtain the
relationship between the risk premium and the interest rate. In order to capture
the interest rate for the rate case as closely as possible, I have averaged the 30-
year Treasury-bond yield for the period of the rate case, i.e., from the filing date
to the decision date. This estimated relationship has been utilized to estimate
the risk premium given the current interest rate. I have calculated the average
length of a typical rate case and my result revealed that the average period is
about 9 months. I then used the average Treasury-bond yield during the last 9
months (up to September 30, 2020) as the interest rate. The estimated risk
premium then is added to the interest rate to yield the expected return on equity.
Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 42 of 65

- 1 Q. USING THE CURRENT 30-YEAR BOND YIELD, WHAT IS YOUR
 2 ESTIMATE OF ROE PER THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD?
- 3 My estimated risk premium is 7.29%. See Exhibit No.____(ZZ-8). With the 30-A. 4 year Treasury-bond yield at 1.44%, my estimate of the ROE using the risk 5 premium method is 8.73%. Dr. Vander Weide used several measures of risk 6 premium models including an ex ante model and two versions of the ex post 7 models with returns measured by S&P 500 index returns. His ex ante model 8 generated a 10.1% return and ex post models generated expected returns of 9 8.4% to 9.1%. However, Dr. Vander Weide used projected interest rates instead 10 of current interest rates when he developed the expected ROE. This use of 11 projected interest rate is not appropriate.

12 Q. WHAT IS YOUR RECOMMENDATION OF COST OF CAPITAL?

13 A. My overall calculation of the ROE is shown in Table 5 below:

14

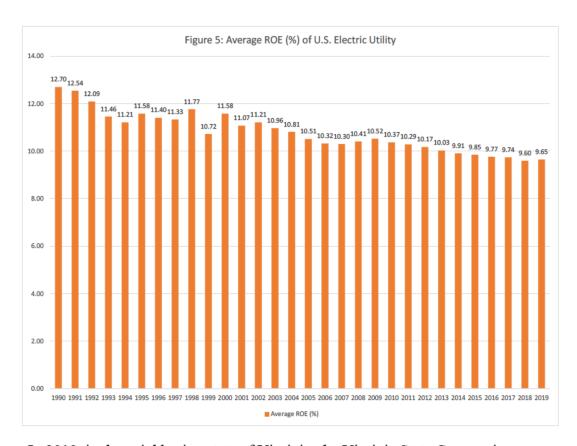
15

16

	Table	5: Summary of	Expected ROE A	Analysis	
		DCF		CAPM	Risk Premium
	V1	V2	Average		
Lower End	5.81%	5.29%	5.55%	6.14%	
Upper End	11.97%	12.95%	12.46%	11.87%	
Median	8.40%	8.74%	8.57%	9.48%	
Average	8.49%	8.65%	8.57%	9.72%	8.73%
Midpoint	8.89%	9.12%	9.01%	9.01%	
Midpoint of Absolute High and Low 9.38%					
Midpoint of three models (DCF, CAPM, RP) 9.14%					
Average of three models (DCF, CAPM, RP) 9.00%					

The median ROE ranges from 8.57% to 9.48%, the average ROE of three models is 9.00%, and the midpoint of three models (DCF, CAPM and RP) is

1		9.14%. These values are substantially lower than Company witness Dr.
2		Vander Weide's recommended value of 10.4%. Considering the fact that
3		capital market conditions have changed in more recent years and the fact that
4		DESC is a company that faces similar risks to its peer group companies, there
5		is a strong reason to believe that the just and reasonable ROE is below 10.4%
6		and within the range of what I have calculated. Based on my calculations, I
7		recommend a ROE number of 9.1%.
8		Based on the recommended ROE of 9.1%, the embedded cost of debt
9		of 6.46%, and a capital structure of 52.86% debt and 47.44% equity, my
10		recommended cost of capital is 7.85%.
11	Q.	HOW REASONABLE IS YOUR 9.1% ROE RECOMMENDATION GIVEN
12		THE RECENT ROE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT?
13	A.	It is well recognized that the cost of capital has declined over recent years.
14		Figure 5 below plots the average authorized ROE of U.S. regulated utilities. It
15		is very obvious that the authorized ROE has been declining over time,
16		consistent with the perception that the risks faced by the U.S. utility industry
17		have been declining.



2

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

In 2019, in the neighboring state of Virginia, the Virginia State Corporation

3 Commission authorized a ROE of 9.2%; and in South Carolina, Duke Energy

Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress had an authorized ROE of 9.5%. 12

In a news release, Virginia State Corporation Commission stated: 13

In rejecting Dominion's requested return on equity (ROE) of 10.75%, the Commission said that the proposed profit "represents neither the actual cost of equity in the marketplace nor a reasonable ROE for [Dominion]. Nor is Dominion's proposed ROE of 10.75% consistent with the public interest."

¹² Virginia State Corporation Commission, Case No. PUR-2019-00050, Final Order (Nov 21, 2019). . South Caroline Public Service Commission, Docket Number 2018-318-E – Order No. 2019-341, May 21, 2019.

South Caroline Public Service Commission, Docket Number 2018-319-E – Order No. 2019-323, May 21, 2019.

¹³ https://scc.virginia.gov/newsreleases/release/SCC-Rejects-Dominion%E2%80%99s-Proposed-Rate-of-Profit;-Cu

1 2 3 4 5		In contrast, the Commission found that a return of 9.2% was "consistent with the public interest" and "reasonably balances the interests of [Dominion], its customers, and its investors."
6	Q.	DESC IS REQUESTING THE SAME ROE OF 10.25% IN THIS CASE
7		THAT WAS AUTHORIZED IN THE 2012 RATE CASE. DO YOU AGREE
8		THAT DESC SHOULD MAINTAIN ITS PREVIOUSLY AWARDED ROE
9		FOR THIS CASE?
0	A.	No. <i>Bluefield</i> holds that: 14 "A rate of return may be reasonable at one time and
1		becomes too high or too low by changes affecting the opportunities for
2		investment, the money market, and business conditions generally."
3		In addition, the South Carolina Public Service Commission has
4		recognized that "the rate of return should be determined with due regard for
15		the present business and capital market conditions facing the utility." ¹⁵
6		The Commission authorized 10.25% in 2012 given the market
17		conditions at that time. The economic and capital market conditions have
8		changed significantly in the last eight years and to reflect such changes, the
9		market required returns have declined significantly as well.
20		When 10.25% ROE was authorized in 2012, the national average
21		authorized ROE for electric utilities was 10.17%. The national average for 2019
22		was 9.65%. The request of the 10.25% ROE in this case is clearly not just and
23		reasonable given the current market conditions. As the Commission

¹⁴ Bluefield Water Works and Improvement Co. v. Public Service Commission of West Virginia, 262, U.S. at 693.

¹⁵ SC PSC, Order No. 2005-2, Docket No. 2004-178-E, Application of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company for Adjustments in the Company's Electric Rate Schedules and Tariffs, p. 85.

1		acknowledged in Order No. 2019-341, "while a public utility is entitled to earn
2		a fair return, it has no entitlement or constitutional right to earn profits
3		comparable with highly profitable enterprises or speculative ventures." ¹⁶ Under
4		the current market conditions and declining national ROE trend, 10.25% ROE
5		is not a fair return. It is simply too high.
6		
7		VIII. CRITIQUE OF DR. VANDER WEIDE'S TESTIMONY
8	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF DR. VANDER WEIDE'S
9		ROE ESTIMATIONS?
10	A.	I believe Dr. Vander Weide has made many unrealistic assumptions and
11		adjustments which have led to his calculated ROE being too high.
12	Q.	WHAT INTEREST RATE SHOULD BE USED IN THE REQUIRED
13		RETURN ON EQUITY ANALYSIS?
14	A.	Investors look at the long-term performance of the investment and the relevant
15		interest rate should be the long-term interest rate. At the time of the investment,
16		there is uncertainty about the economic variables including the future interest
17		rate; therefore, consumers have to utilize the best estimate they have, again
18		including the interest rate. However, the long-term interest rate is available at
19		the time of making the investment, these include 30-year Treasury bond yield,
20		and long-term corporate bond yield.

¹⁶ SCPSC, Docket No. 2018-318-E -- Order No. 2019-341, In. Re: Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC for adjustments in electric rate schedules and tariffs, May 21, 2019 page 70.
Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

Witness: ZZ

1	Q.	WHAT INTEREST RATE DID DR. VANDER WEIDE USE IN HIS
2		MODELS?
3	A.	While Dr. Vander Weide used long-term interest rates, he used forecasted
4		interest rates in his models. Specifically, he used forecasted A-rated utility
5		bonds in his risk premium models and used forecasted 20-year Treasury bond
6		yield for his CAPM models.
7		To estimate the ROE by risk premium model, one typically estimates
8		the risk premium using various portfolio or market return indices and then
9		subtracts the bond yield from the index return. In both the ex ante and ex post
10		models of Dr. Vander Weide, he subtracted A-rated utility bond yield from the
11		market returns. His forecast of A-rate utility bond yield was the average of the
12		initial interest rate forecast by Value Line and the forecast by EIA. Value Line
13		has a forecasted value of 3.3% for AAA-rated corporate bond. Utilizing the
14		spread of 0.65% between A-rated utility bond and AAA-rated corporate bond,
15		Dr. Vander Weide arrived at the Value Line-based forecast of A-rated utility
16		bond yield of 3.95%.
17		Dr. Vander Weide also utilized the EIA forecast of AA-rated utility
18		bond yield of 4.66%. Combining with the forecasted spread of 0.25% between
19		AA-rated utility bond and A-rated utility bond, he came up with an EIA forecast
20		of A-rate utility bond yield of 4.91%. Averaging 3.95% and 4.91% yielded a
21		forecasted interest rate value of 4.43%.
22	Q.	HOW DID DR. VANDER WEIDE ARRIVE AT HIS FORECASTED
23		INTEREST RATE FOR THE CAPM MODEL?

1	A.	Dr. Vander Weide used a <i>Value Line</i> forecast of 10-year Treasury bond yield
2		of 1.5%. Combining with the spread of 0.45% between the 10-year and 20-year
3		bonds, he realized a forecast of 1.95% for the 20-year Treasury bond yield based
4		on the Value Line forecast.
5		He did the same for the interest rate forecast based on the EIA forecast
6		of 10-year Treasury bond yield of 3.28%. Combining with the spread of 0.45%,
7		he generated an interest rate forecast of 3.73% based on the EIA forecast.
8		Averaging the 1.95% based on the Value Line forecast and the 3.73%
9		forecast based on the EIA forecast generated the forecasted value of 2.84% for
10		the 20-year Treasury bond yield that Dr. Vander Weide used in his CAPM
11		models.
12	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR OPINION REGARDING THESE INTEREST RATE
13		FORECASTS?
14	A.	I believe interest rates are extremely difficult to forecast and the interest rate
15		forecasts from the past have been shown to perform poorly. The alternative to
16		the interest rate forecast is to use the current market interest rate as what the
17		market expects about the future interest rate.
18		There is serious doubt that these interest rate forecasts can outperform a
19		simple forecast of interest rates by using the current market interest rate. The
20		bond markets are efficient, as the result, the best expected future interest rate is
21		the current market interest rate.
22	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY CURRENT INTEREST RATES ARE THE BEST
23		FORECAST OF EXPECTED INTEREST RATE?
		Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 49 of 65

1	A.	Financial information comes into the marketplace randomly and interest rate
2		goes up or down with equal chances. Nobody can systematically get ahead by
3		guessing what is going to happen in the marketplace. This leads to a
4		phenomenon called "random walk." When a financial variable such as the
5		interest rate follows a random walk, it implies that the best forecast of its future
6		behavior is its immediate past. In this case, the immediately past available
7		information is the latest interest rate or the current interest rate observable in
8		the market. Nobody can correctly predict what is going to happen in the future
9		systematically.
10	Q.	WHAT SUPPORT DO YOU HAVE FOR THAT THE BEST FORECAST OF
11		INTEREST RATE IS THE CURRENT INTEREST RATE?
12	A.	There have been doubts about the predictability of long-term interest rates for
13		a long time. As early as 1979, Professor Pesando provided reasons why it is not
14		surprising for economic models to underperform the random walk forecast of
15		interest rate. ¹⁷ The random walk forecast of interest rate is the current market
16		interest rate.
17		In a more recent study, Baghestani, Arzaghi, and Kaya (2015)
18		documented evidence of model blue chip predictions being inferior to random
19		walk models. 18 In a more extensive study of U.S. interest rate forecasts,

¹⁷ James. E. .Pesando, "On the random walk characteristics of short- and long-term interest rates in an efficient market," Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, 1979, vol. 11, 457–66.

Spiwoks, Bedke and Hein, after a study of 136 forecasting series with 13,800

¹⁸ Hamid Baghestani, Mohammad Arzaghi and Ilker Kaya, "On the accuracy of Blue Chip forecasts of interest rates and country risk premiums," Applied Economics, 2015, Vol. 47, No. 2, 113–122, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2014.959656

forecast data, showed empirical evidence that the random walk model dominated the forecasts series. ¹⁹ In the article, they stated: "Not one of the forecast time series proved to be unbiased. In the majority of cases, information from the past was not efficiently integrated into the forecasts. The sign accuracy is significantly better than random walk forecasts in only a very few of the forecast time series." What this passage suggests is that the professional forecast of interest rates systematically over- or under-projected the movement of the interest rate ("not unbiased"). The majority of the forecasts could not even predict the direction of movement correctly, not to mention the magnitude of the interest rate movement.

Q. HOW HAS THE PAST FORECAST OF INTEREST RATE FARED?

12 A. The long-term interest rate has been declining, so many would project that the
13 interest rate will eventually rise again. However, this kind of projection has not
14 been doing well. In 2015, Obstfeld and Tesar ²⁰ presented the chart below of
15 10-year Treasury rates and historical forecasts which showed consistently high
16 interest rate forecasts despite the fact that the interest rate was declining over
17 time.

_

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

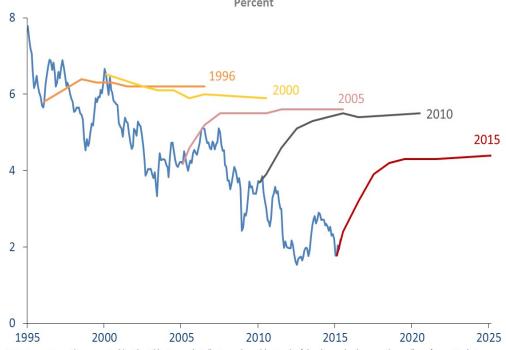
9

10

¹⁹ Spiwoks, Markus; Bedke, Nils; Hein, Oliver, "Forecasting the Past: The Case of US Interest Rate Forecasts," Financial Markets and Portfolio Management Vol. 22, Iss. 4, (December 2008): 357-379.

²⁰ M. Obstfeld and L. Tesar, (2015)."The Decline in Long-Term Interest Rates".

10-Year Treasury Rates and Historical Economist Forecasts



Note: Forecasts are those reported by Blue Chip Economic Indicators released in March of the given calendar year, the median of over 50 private-sector economists. Source: Blue Chip Economic Indicators, Aspen Publishers.

34567

8

9

10

11

1

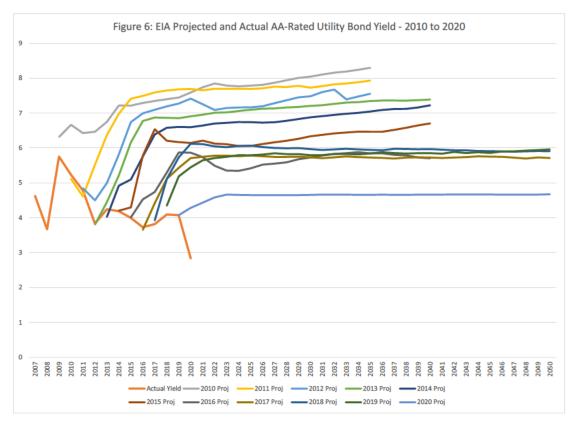
2

This consistent over-forecast of the long-term interest rate is very similar to the EIA forecast that Dr. Vander Weide has cited and relied on heavily in forming his expected long-term interest rate. These forecasts are consistently and stubbornly on the high side, and the current EIA forecast followed EIA's past practice and will most likely lead to a too-high forecast as well. The interest rate forecasts, including the EIA forecast, cannot be relied upon. The ROE models utilizing these interest rate forecasts are expected to lead to too-high estimated market required returns.

Q. WHAT IS THE HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE EIA INTEREST RATE FORECAST?

1 A. The previous forecasts from EIA's Annual Energy Outlook is plotted in the 2 charts below. Figure 6 plots the forecasts of AA-rated utility bond yield from 3 EIA.

4



5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

As can be seen from Figure 6, each time EIA forecasted the interest rate to increase, the actual interest rate would decline further. EIA continued its upward interest rate forecast, even when the interest rate was clearly moving downward. Even though EIA has been adjusting the magnitude of the long-horizon interest rate downward, its forecast of the interest rate movement across forecast years is consistent: each forecast would project the interest rate to move upward and then stay flat. In the latest forecast (2020 Annual Energy Outlook),

EIA	continued	to	forecast	interest	rates	to	rise,	but	interest	rates	declined
sharı	oly.										

The same forecast history can be seen in the EIA forecast of 10-year Treasury bond yield in Figure 7. Again, the very important aspect of the 2020 forecast of interest rates that Dr. Vander Weide has relied on is that this year's interest rate forecast follows exactly the same pattern as in the past.

No matter what the reasons of this over-forecast may be, it is clear that the EIA forecast of the interest rate has not been credible in the past. In addition, in the face of persistent errors, the EIA has continued essentially the same forecasts of the long-term interest rate. Despite ample evidence that the EIA forecast cannot be trusted, Dr. Vander Weide still used the EIA forecast in projecting the required return on equity because those interest rate forecasts would generate a higher ROE for the Company, not because it will generate the fair and just ROE.

3

4

5

6

7

8

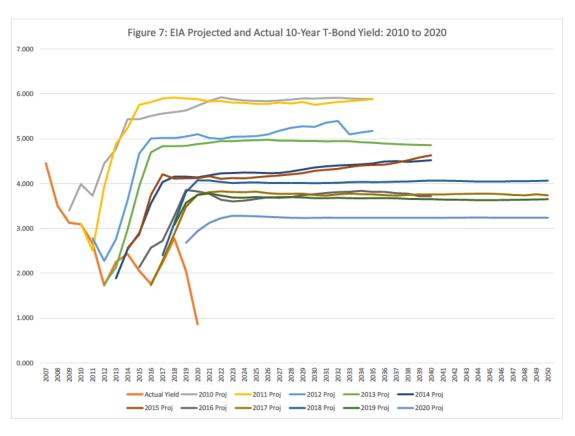
9

10

11

12

A.



Q. WHAT IS THE RESULT OF CORRECTING THE INTEREST RATE

FORECAST BIAS?

Correcting the problem of high interest rate forecasts and replacing it with the actual interest rate alters Dr. Vander Weide's estimation of ROE quite significantly. As Table 6 below illustrates, if we adopt Dr. Vander Weide's risk premium numbers generated from his *ex ante* and two versions of *ex post* methods, we arrive at much lower estimates of the ROE. The top panel added the 2020 up-to-date average A-rated utility bond yield to the risk premia generated by the three methods of Dr. Vander Weide. This yielded an average ROE of 7.84%. If we adopt Dr. Vander Weide's methods to arrive at his risk

	Table	e 6: Risk Premium Model RO	E by Adjusting Interest Rat	e	
[1]. From Exhibit(ZZ-8)				8.73%
Vandar Waida	Vander Weide risk	Current (2020) A-rated	ROE based on current A-		
Vander Weide [2]. Ex Ante	premium 5.64%	utility bond yield 3.06%	rated utility bond yield 8.70%	yield 8.70%	
[3]. Ex Post V1	4.70%	3.06%	7.76%	7.76%	
[4]. Ex Post V2	4.00%	3.06%	7.06%	7.06%	7.84%
		Vander Weide Value Line	ROE based on Vander		
		projected A-rated utility	Weide Value Line	ROE based on current	
	Vander Weide risk	bonnd yield (No EIA	projected A-rated utility	Baa-rated utility bond	
Vander Weide	premium	forecast)	bonnd yield	yield	
[2]. Ex Ante	5.64%	3.95%	9.59%	9.59%	
[3]. Ex Post V1	4.70%	3.95%	8.65%	8.65%	
[4]. Ex Post V2	4.00%	3.95%	7.95%	7.95%	8.73%

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

In addition, similar to the result of Risk Premium models, if we adopt Dr. Vander Weide's market risk premium methods but replace the improper interest rate forecast with actual interest rate, we end up with much lower estimates of ROE from the CAPM models as well. Table 7 demonstrates the result of this approach, which results in ROEs below 9%.

		Table 7: CAPM	l Model		
		Current (2020) 20-year T-			
Vander Weide	Risk Premium	bond yield	Beta	ROE	Average
Forward Looking	8.70%	1.34%	0.87	8.91%	
Historical V1	7.20%	1.34%	0.87	7.60%	
Historical V2	7.20%	1.34%	0.89	7.75%	8.09%
		Vander Weide Value Line			
		Projected 20-year bond			
Vander Weide	Risk Premium	yield (Excl. EIA forecast)	Beta	ROE	
Ex Ante	8.70%	1.95%	0.87	9.52%	
Ex Post v1	7.20%	1.95%	0.87	8.21%	
Ex Post v2	7.20%	1.95%	0.89	8.36%	8.70%

2 WHAT IS THE OVERALL CONCLUSION OF YOUR ANALYSIS OF DR. Q.

> VANDER WEIDE'S **INAPPROPRIATE** USE OF **FORECASTED**

INTEREST RATE?

estimates of ROE.

1

3

4

12

5 I conclude: 1. The best use of interest rate in the ROE analysis is the current A. 6 interest rate, not the forecasted interest rate; 2. Past forecasts of interest rates 7 grossly over-predicted the long-term interest rate; 3. The EIA interest rate 8 forecasts that Dr. Vander Weide heavily relied on to derive his estimates of 9 ROE are not credible as shown by the performance of historical forecasts; and 4. After correcting the problem of the misuse of the interest rate to Dr. Vander 10 Weide's estimation results, I obtained much lower and much more reasonable 11

1	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS WITH DR. VANDER WEIDE'S
2		DIVIDEND YIELD ADJUSTMENTS IN HIS DCF MODEL?
3	A.	Yes. Dr. Vander Weide calculated the expected dividend yield by applying the
4		short-term growth rate to the current dividend yield. The application of the DCF
5		model requires the use of long-term growth as the model assumes infinite
6		investment horizon for an investor. Investors look at the sustainable long-term
7		growth rates longer than the typical three- to five-year periods that analysts use.
8		Dr. Vander Weide's dividend growth does not reflect the true long-term growth
9		rate. In this sense, Dr. Vander Weide's DCF estimate over-estimated the
10		required return on equity. In comparison, I have added a GDP growth
11		component in the long-term growth projections which would reflect the long-
12		term growth prospect of the companies better. Thus, I believe my estimates of
13		ROE from the DCF models are more just and reasonable.
14	Q.	WHY SHOULD THE COMPANY NOT BE ALLOWED TO RECOVER
15		FLOTATION COSTS?
16	A.	Dr. Vander Weide recommended that the Company should be compensated for
17		its flotation cost. He allowed a 5% reduction to the stock price in the DCF model
18		and added 20 basis points to the results of required returns from the CAPM and
19		other models for accommodating the flotation costs.
20		Flotation costs are the costs related to the sale of new issues of company
21		common stocks, including the preparation, filing, underwriting of the new
22		issuance, and other related costs. There are several reasons why flotation costs
23		should not be included to increase the return on equity of a subsidiary such as
		Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E Witness: ZZ Page 58 of 65

DESC. DESC's ratepayers should not bear the burden of Dominion's previous issuance of stocks. If the Company has experienced flotation costs, it would already be included in the Company's expense schedule. Furthermore, capital market should have already factored in the transaction costs as the underwriting fees are known to the investors. Investors should have already considered this information when pricing the stocks they are purchasing, and they should not be compensated twice.

8 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE DOUBLE LEVERAGE ISSUE.

Q.

A.

DESC does not issue its own equity, but it can have paid-in capital from its parent DE as equity. The source of paid-in capital from its parent company DE cannot be clearly distinguished from either an equity issuance or a debt issuance directly. Even if the parent company directly issues equity for the equity infusion into the subsidiary, one still cannot exclusively bind the infusion with the equity issuance due to the inseparability of capital.

When a parent company issues debt and then uses the proceeds from the debt issuance as the paid-in capital to the subsidiary, a double leverage issue arises. The debt investors are compensated at a lower rate of return compared to the equity investors; thus, the parent company will receive return on equity from the subsidiary for their debt. If double leverage is allowed, then ratepayers will pay a higher than required return on equity, when the underlying capital is originated from the issuance of debt.

DID DESC EXPLICITLY STATE THAT THE COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND TO RECOVER EQUITY ISSUANCE COSTS IN THIS CASE?

1	A.	Yes, in its response to DoD/FEA 5-2 (see Exhibit No(ZZ-9)), DESC stated
2		specifically "no costs of [DE] equity issuances in 2019 were associated with
3		DESC." DESC further stated "no costs of equity issuances are being included
4		for recovery in this case". However, Dr. Vander Weide specifically included
5		floatation cost in his ROE recommendation, contradicting the Company's
6		statements.
7		For these reasons, flotation cost should be disallowed as a part of ROE.
8	Q.	DO YOU HAVE PROBLEMS WITH DR. VANDER WEIDE'S MODELING
9		OF ROE USING THE COMPARABLE EARNINGS MODEL?
10	A.	Yes, I have problems with Dr. Vander Weide's modeling of ROE using a
11		comparable earnings model. In this case, Dr. Vander Weide collected
12		information on comparable companies' expected returns on book value. This
13		approach is problematic as investors require a fair return on market value of
14		equity, not book value, because investors cannot buy stocks at book value.
15		Precisely for this reason, FERC has rejected CE or Expected Earnings models
16		as a method to estimate the market required return on equity. FERC stated:
17		The Commission explained that the return on book value is
18		not indicative of what return an investor requires to invest
19		in the utility's equity or what return an investor receives on
20		the equity investment, because those returns are determined
21		with respect to the current market price that an investor
22		must pay in order to invest in the equity. Specifically, the
23		Commission found that the Expected Earnings model
24		measures returns on book value, without consideration of
25		what market price an investor would have to pay to invest
26		in the relevant company, so it does not accurately measure

1 2 3		the investor's expected returns on its investment, and, therefore, has been "thoroughly discredited. ²¹
4	Q.	DO YOU AGREE WITH DR. VANDER WEIDE'S ADJUSTMENT OF THE
5		COMPARABLE EARNINGS ANALYSIS FOR MARKET VALUE
6		CAPITAL STRUCTURE?
7	A.	No, the ROE from the CE analysis is a return on book value. However, when
8		Dr. Vander Weide adjusted his ROE obtained from the DCF (market value)
9		CAPM (market value), RP (market value), and CE (book value) by using a
10		market value capital structure adjustment, he adjusted upward the ROE from
11		CE. His argument for the adjustment is that while the ROEs are based on market
12		returns, the capital structure was based on book values; thus, the market value-
13		based ROEs need to be adjusted for the difference between book value capital
14		structure and market value capital structure. The CE analysis is already a book
15		value-based analysis, not a market value-based required return. Incorrectly
16		adjusting the book value ROE upward results in a misleadingly high ROE, even
17		if one agrees with the so-called market value capital structure adjustment.
18	Q.	DID DR. VANDER WEIDE ADJUST HIS ESTIMATED REQUIRED RATE
19		OF RETURN ON EQUITY UPWARD IN THE LAST STEP OF HIS ROE
20		ESTIMATION?
21	A.	Yes, He did. Dr. Vander Weide claims that the ROE he obtained from the
22		models are market required returns. The weighted average cost of capital
23		(WACC) is typically obtained by weighting the returns on long-term debt and

²¹ FERC Opinion No. 569-A, Order on Rehearing, (Issued May 21, 2020). Para 117, page 51.

Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

Witness: ZZ

1		return on equity by respective book value share of the debt and equity.
2		Therefore, he calculated the market weighted cost of capital by applying the
3		after-tax cost of return on debt and equity to the market value capital structure
4		and then applied the marketed WACC to the book value capital structure to
5		back out the needed ROE for book value capital structure. As his calculated
6		equity ratio in the market value capital structure is higher than the equity ratio
7		in the book value capital structure, the required ROE is adjusted upward. For
8		example, he showed in Exhibit No (JVW-2), his model-generated ROE of
9		9.8% has been adjusted upward to 10.4% assuming a market equity ratio of
10		60% versus the book value equity ratio of 53.35% as proposed by the Company
11	Q.	DO YOU AGREE WITH THE ADJUSTMENT?
12	A.	No, I do not agree with his adjustment. In making the market value capital
13		structure adjustment, Dr. Vander Weide calculated the market value capital
14		structure (see Exhibit No (JVW-16)). However, his market value capital
15		structure is calculated incorrectly and thus, his market value capital structure is
16		not the correct market value capital structure. In addition, there are sound
17		reasons why book value capital structure has been used in practically all rate
18		proceedings.
19	Q.	CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY DR. VANDER WEIDE'S MARKET VALUE

- 1
- 20 CAPITAL STRUCTURE IS NOT THE CORRECT MARKET VALUE
- **CAPITAL STRUCTURE?** 21
- 22 A. Yes. Dr. Vander Weide used end-of-year stock market capitalization of the 23 utility companies as the market value of equity, which I agree is an acceptable

1		measure of market value of equity. However, Dr. Vander Weide used the end-
2		of-year book value of long-term debt as the market value of the debt, which is
3		erroneous. The source of Dr. Vander Weide's long-term debt data is Value Line
4		and the Value Line long-term debt is book value-based.
5	Q.	IS THERE A MARKET VALUE OF DEBT?
6	A.	Yes, when the yield (market interest rate) is different from the coupon rate of
7		the debt/bond, the market value and book value of debt/bond will be different.
8		When the coupon rate is the same as the market yield, the book value of the
9		debt and market value of the debt would be the same. However, when the
10		interest rate is lower than the coupon rate of the debt, the bond price (market
11		value) will increase and be higher than the book value.
12		The coupon payment (interest payment on the bond) stays the same
13		throughout the life of the debt. However, when the market interest rate goes
14		down, investors will be attracted to buy more of the debt instrument that is
15		generating more income, thus driving up the price/value of the debt. In this case,
16		the book value of the bond will be lower than the market value of the bond.
17		Dr. Vander Weide used the book value for the market value of the debt.
18		Implicitly, he was assuming that the embedded cost of the debt is the same as
19		the market yield; however, there is no evidence that these two are the same.
20	Q.	DO YOU AGREE THAT THE BOOK VALUE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

HAS BEEN THE BASIS FOR CALCULATING THE COST OF CAPITAL

IN RATE PROCEEDINGS?

21

1 A. Yes, I believe that using the book value capital structure has been the standard
2 in rate making processes. When determining the overall cost of capital,
3 embedded cost of debt, and market-value based cost of equity are weighted by
4 the book value of debt and equity respectively. There are several reasons why
5 this has been in existence in rate making process. As Dr. Morin stated: ²²

The rationale for using embedded cost of debt is that the award of a rate of return on rate base to cover market yield on debt would only result in windfall gains or losses to shareholders. That is, if market yields exceed embedded costs, rate coverage of the difference would not accrue to the bondholders, but rather to the shareholders, because of the contractual fixity of bondholders' clams. Any excess of market over book costs of debt falls upon the shareholders, and conversely. By allowing the utility to earn its actual embedded cost and equity earnings equal to the cost of equity times the equity book value, regulators prevent shareholders from windfall gains and losses when interest rate change.

Additionally,

First, the relationship of debt and equity at book value is an expression of the utility's long-term target capital structure policy. If incremental funds are raised in proportions such that a target debt/equity ratio in book value terms is maintained, the earnings requirements to cover capital costs must be computed using the actual weights in which funds are raised, that is, book value weights. Second, book value proportions are much more stable relative to market values. Hence, their presentation to regulatory authority avoids the vagaries introduced by variability of market values. Lastly, if regulation performs adequately, the book value and market value of equity will eventually be driven towards equality under ideal conditions.

1		Dr. Morin also stated that "It is almost universal practice to employ a
2		hybrid computation consisting of embedded costs of debt and market-based cost
3		of equity, with costs of debt and equity both weighted at their respective book
4		values in the determination of the WACC". 23
5		
6		IX. CONCLUSIONS
7	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME?
8	A.	Yes, it does.

²³ Roger A. Morin, New Regulatory Finance, Public Utilities Reports, Inc., 2006, pages 452.
Dominion Energy South Carolina, DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1) - Dr. Zhu Resume Page 1 of 6

Zhen Zhu C.H. Guernsey and Company 5555 North Grand Blvd, OKC, OK 73112

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Economics, University of Michigan, 1994

M.A., Economics, Bowling Green State University, 1987

B.A., Business Administration, People's University of China, 1985

EXPERIENCE RECORD:

2000-Present C. H. Guernsey & Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Zhu is an Economist specializing in the areas of cost of capital and cost of service analysis for electric and gas utilities. He has provided analyses and support in many public utility (both electric and gas) cost-of-capital cases and cost of service cases. He has been providing consulting services on behalf of the State Water Project of California (an Intervenor) in the Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric, and San Diego Gas & Electric Transmission Formula rate cases. Most recently, he is involved with providing consulting services to the ongoing Duke Energy Progress rate case intervention for the US Army.

Dr. Zhu also specialized in areas such as load forecasting, natural gas market analysis and modeling, gas price and underground storage forecasting, risk management and hedging strategy, financial analysis of merger potential, and other economic and statistical analyses. He has performed various studies regarding natural gas market risk management, price and volatility determination, market efficiency, and the analysis of gas pipelines. He has also performed numerous power price analyses, load analyses, weather normalization, and demand and energy forecasts for electric IOUs and cooperatives, evaluation of solar energy projects, corporate merger activities, stock market and foreign exchange market volatility, and financial market deregulation. Dr. Zhu has been instrumental in successfully modeling the storage injections and withdrawals from the U.S. natural gas reservoirs and the impact of these net supply changes on natural gas prices. Dr. Zhu and other Guernsey economists have received national recognition for successfully modeling the prices of natural gas in the physical market and at many trading hubs used in pricing natural gas in today's markets.

Dr. Zhu has testified in cases before several public service commissions regarding cost of capital, long-term demand and load forecasts, fuel price projections, and other issues.

Dr. Zhu is also Dr. Michael Metzger Endowed Chair and Professor of Economics at the University of Central Oklahoma.

Dr. Zhu teaches Master's level Energy Finance courses (Energy Valuation and Investment, Trading, and Risk Management) for the Mewbourne School of Petroleum and Geological Engineering and International Finance, Trade, and other courses for Advanced Programs at the University of Oklahoma.

SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE:

Natural Gas

Dr. Zhu has developed and maintains natural gas futures contract pricing models and natural gas storage models. He has also developed and maintained natural gas pricing models for multiple delivery points for a large Texas-based electric distribution cooperative and several other

Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1) - Dr. Zhu Resume Page 2 of 6

cooperatives. Dr. Zhu devised hedging strategies for several utilities and has done extensive study of natural gas price and natural gas markets.

Cost of Capital

- Dr. Zhu has provided testimony and support in many gas and electric utility cost of capital cases.
- Dr. Zhu has assisted Department of Defense on Duke Energy Progress rate case in North Carolina on cost of capital and capital structure issues, DOCKET NO. E-2, SUB 1219, 2019-2020.
- Dr. Zhu has assisted clients in Illinois on cases pending at FERC on ROE issues based on the new FERC ROE methodology.
- Dr. Zhu has been providing consulting services, specifically related to capital structure and return on equity, to and on behalf of the State Water Project of California (an Intervenor) in the Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric, and San Diego Gas & Electric Transmission Formula rate cases. Teaming with legal counsel, Dr. Zhu represents and negotiates on behalf of client at settlement conferences conducted at FERC in Washington DC.
- Dr. Zhu testified on cost of capital on behalf of Michigan Attorney General's Office before Michigan Public Service Commission in the Matter of the Application of Indiana Michigan Power Company for authority to increase its rates in the sale of electricity energy and for approval of depreciation accrual rates and other related matters, Case No. U-18370, 2017.

In addition, Dr. Zhu has studied the connection of the U.S. economy and U.S. gas and electric utility return on equities, and the determination of the ROE. The studies have been published in trade, industrial, and academic journals.

<u>Load Forecasting & Statistical Analysis, and other Financial and Economic Analysis</u> Dr. Zhu examined factors determining future fuel prices and loads, and then provided expert testimony services related to fuel prices and load forecasts for the following projects:

- Dr. Zhu testified on energy and demand forecasts, and fuel price forecast issues before the Georgia Public Service Commission in Georgia Power Company's application for Approval of its 2007 Integrated Resource Plan, Docket No. 24505-U, 2007.
- Dr. Zhu presented expert testimony before the Oklahoma Corporation Commission on fuel cost/pricing issues, providing rebuttal testimony before the Corporation Commission of the State of Oklahoma, in the Application of Blue Canyon Windpower II, LLC for establishment of purchased power rates and a purchase power contract with DUKE Public Service Company of Oklahoma, pursuant to PURPA, Cause No. PUD 20030063, 2004.
- Dr. Zhu presented expert testimony before the South Carolina Public Service Commission Docket No. 2008-196-E: "Combined Application of SCE&G for the Construction and Operation of a Nuclear Facility in Jenkinsville, S. Car." regarding load forecast and fuel forecast issues.
- Dr. Zhu has performed numerous studies of financial markets and published extensively in financial economics, energy economics and other economics/finance fields.
- Dr. Zhu studied the impact of government regulation on stock price volatilities using the event study methodology and the study was published in Journal of Financial Services Review and many other journals.
- Dr. Zhu has used many time series models to study the financial prices including exchange rates, stock prices, and natural gas futures prices and so on. The studies have been published in many leading academic journals.

Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1) - Dr. Zhu Resume Page 3 of 6

Other Consulting Experience

Dr. Zhu developed and maintained Guernsey's LDC, DisCo, and GenCo stock price indices, developed fuel cost and hedging strategies for utilities, and developed and maintains load forecast models.

Dr. Zhu has been involved in the inventory forecast system development, merger intervention projects for gas and electric utilities, integrated resource planning projects, survey design and statistical analysis, weather normalization studies and many others.

Previous Professional Experience:

Dr. Zhu has served as an Assistant Professor of Economics at The University of Oklahoma, a Research Fellow of Financial Research Institute at the University of Missouri, and as an Instructor and Teaching Assistant in the Department of Economics at the University of Michigan.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS

- Zhu, Zhen, with Sheng-Hung Chen, Song-Zan Chiou-Wei, forthcoming. "Natural Gas Price, Market Fundamentals and Hedging Effectiveness", Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Sheng-Hung Chen, Song-Zan Chiou-Wei, 2019. "Energy and Agricultural Commodity Markets Interaction: An Analysis of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Corn, Soybean, and Ethanol Prices." The Energy Journal, Volume 40, Number 2, pages 265-296.
- Zhu, Zhen 2018. "Chinese Natural Gas Market: Huge but Beset with Difficulties." Natural Gas and Electricity, July 2018, Volume 34, Number 12, pp. 1-7.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Yue Wang. 2018. "Cost of Natural Gas in Eastern Chinese Markets: Implications for LNG Imports," Energy Forum, International Association for Energy Economists, 2018:3, pp. 13-20.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Kuang-Chung Hsu, Michael Wright. 2017. "What motivates merger and acquisition activities in the upstream oil & gas sectors in the U.S.?" Energy Economics, pp. 240-250.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Song Zan Chiou-Wei. 2016. "Controlling for Relevant Variables: Energy Consumption and Economic Growth," Energy, Vol. 109, 391-399, 2016.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Song Zan Chiou-Wei. 2015. "A Meta-Analysis of the Energy Consumption-Economic Growth Nexus," *International Journal of Economics and Social Sciences*, 2015.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Song Zan Chiou-Wei, and Fanbei Zhou. 2014. "Forecasting Natural Gas Consumption: China and Japan," *Asia-Pacific Economic and Management Review, Vol. 18, No. 1, 65-84*, 2014.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Mariya Berdina, Michael Wright. 2014. "Is the Stock Market Sticker Shocked? A Study of Market Response to Recent CAFE Regulations in the U.S.," *Applied Economics*, 2014.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Chiou Wei Song Zan and Scott Linn. 2014. "The response of U.S. natural gas futures and spot prices to storage change surprises: Fundamental information and the effect of escalating physical gas production," *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 2014, Vol. 42, 156-173.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Glenn Hsu and Michael Wright. 2014. "Merger and Acquisition Activities in the U.S. Oil and Gas Industry," *Energy Forum*, International Association for Energy Economists, 2014:1.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Donald A. Murry. 2013. "For Gas and Electric Utilities the Recent Recession/Recovery is Different from Previous Ones," *United States Association for Energy Economics Forum* (May 2013).
- Zhu, Zhen, with Joe Johnson and Cody Woods. 2013. "An Economic Analysis of Wind Generation Capacity," *International Journal of Economics and Social Sciences*.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Don Murry, and Mike Knapp. 2011. "The Equivalent Risk Standard and Allowed ROEs in the Gas and Electric Utility Industries," *Journal of Applied Economics and Policy*, Volume 30, Number 1, 47-60.

Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1) - Dr. Zhu Resume Page 4 of 6

- Zhu, Zhen and M Ji, and H Lin. 2011, "The Roles of Speculation and Fundamentals in Commodity Markets: The Case of U.S. Natural Gas Market," *Review of Futures Markets*, Volume 19, Issue 3, 217-246.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Don Murry, and Mike Knapp. 2010. "Economic Recovery and Industrial Natural Gas Demand." <u>USAEE Dialogue</u> 18 (November).
- Zhu, Zhen, with J.D. Ju, and Scott Linn. 2010. "Price Dispersion in a Model with Middlemen and Oligopolistic Market Journal Makers: A Theory and an Application to the North American Natural Gas Market." *Journal of Economics and Management Strategy* 19 (Spring): 1–23.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Don Maxwell. 2011. "An Empirical Examination of the Impacts of Natural Gas Prices and LNG Transport Costs on the Dynamics of LNG Import Demand." *Energy Economics*. Vol. 33, 2011, 217-226.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Shinhua Liu. 2009. "Stock Market Volatility and Commission Deregulation: Further Evidence from Japanese Stock Markets." <u>Journal of Financial Services Review</u> 36 (August): 65-83.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Chiou Wei Song Zan and Yung-Hsing Kuo. 2010. "Government Size and Economic Growth: An Application of the Smooth Transition Regression Model." <u>Applied Economics Letters</u> 17: 1405–1415.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Veljko Fotak and Scott Linn. 2008. "Natural Gas Price Volatility." <u>Natural Gas and Electricity</u> 24 (June): 8-13.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Don Murry and Mike Knapp. 2008. "Linking Risk and ROE," <u>Public Utility Fortnightly</u> (January): 30-33.
- Zhu, Zhen. "Hedging Strategies and Cost/Price of Natural Gas." 2009.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Song Zan Chiou Wei. 2007. "Volatility Impact of Political and Economic Events on Stock Prices: Empirical Evidence from Taiwan." *India Economics Journal* 55 (October-December): 24-39.
- Zhu, Zhen, with Song Zan Chiou Wei and Ching-Fu Chen. 2008. "GDP Growth and Energy Consumption Revisited: Evidence from Linear and Nonlinear Granger Causality." *Energy Economics* 30 (November): 3063-3076.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Chiou Wei Song Zan. 2010. "Financial Development and Economic Growth in South Korea: An Application of Smooth Transition Error Correction Analysis." <u>Applied Economics</u>. June-July 2010, v. 42, iss. 16-18, pp. 2041-52
- Zhu, Zhen, and Don Murry. 2008. "Asymmetric Price Responses, Market Integration and Market Power: A Study of the U.S. Natural Gas Market." *Energy Economics* 30: 748-765.
- Zhu, Zhen and Song Zan Chiou Wei. 2006. "Commodity Convenience Yield and Risk Premium Determination: The Case of the U.S. Natural Gas Market." <u>Energy Economics</u>, 28 (July): 523-534.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Don Murry. 2004. "An Empirical Analysis of U.S. Natural Gas Market Power." <u>Proceedings of 24th International Association of Energy Economists Meetings</u> (July).
- Zhu, Zhen, and Scott Linn. 2004. "Storage Announcement and Natural Gas Futures Market Volatility." <u>Journal of Futures Market</u> 24 (March): 283-313.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Don Murry. 2004. "Enron Online and Informational Efficiency in the U.S. Natural Gas Market." *The Energy Journal* 25.
- Zhu, Zhen and Chiou Wei Song Zan. "Equality of Interest Rates Revisited: The Multi-Country Evidence." International Economic Journal.
- Zhu, Zhen and Donald A. Murry, Ph.D. 2002. "Economic Modeling Refutes Some Common Gas Market Assumptions." *UE Perspectives* 1 (February). Published by The Williams Company.

Exhibit No.___(ZZ-1) - Dr. Zhu Resume Page 5 of 6

- Zhu, Zhen, and Scott Linn. 2002. "Forecastibility of Natural Gas and Its Implications for Hedging." *Financial Research Institute* (November). University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
- Zhu, Zhen and Scott Linn. 2002. "Public News and Energy Market Response: The Case of Natural Gas Market." *Financial Management Association Meetings* (October). San Antonio, Texas.
- Zhu, Zhen. 2002. "Time-Varying Forward Bias and the Expected Excess Returns." <u>Journal of International</u> Financial Markets, Institutions and Money.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Chiou Wei Song Zhang. 2002. "Sources of Export Fluctuations: Empirical Evidence from Taiwan and South Korea, 1981-2000." *Journal of Asian Economies*.
- Zhu, Zhen. 2001. "Are Long-Term Bond Yields Excessively Volatile?" <u>Journal of Economic Studies</u> 28: 433-445.
- Zhu, Zhen. 2001. "The Effect of Exchange-Rate Risk on Exports: Some Additional Empirical Evidence." *Journal of Economic Studies* 28: 106-121.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Donald A. Murry, Ph.D. 2001. "Recession Should Have Little Effect on Gas Prices" <u>The Competitive Edge</u> 3. Published by C. H. Guernsey & Company.
- Zhu, Zhen, and Donald A. Murry, Ph.D. 2001. "Gas Market Trends Create Opportunities for Low-Cost, Risk-Averse Strategy." *The Competitive Edge* 3. Published by C. H. Guernsey & Company.
- Zhu, Zhen. 2000. "Generation Companies Exhibit Growth and Volatility." <u>The Competitive Edge</u> 2. Published by C. H. Guernsey & Company.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES / HONORS:

Barnabas Fellow, UCO, 2011-2012

Distinguished Paper Award, Association of Public and Business Administration, 2008

Faculty Research Merit Award, UCO, 2007, 2009, 2011

OSEHE-EPSCor Summer grant Writing Institute, UCO, 2008

Faulty Incentive Awards, Graduate College, UCO, 2007, 2008, 2009

McGraw-Hill Irwin Distinguished Paper Award, Southwestern Society of Economists, 2006.

Marguis' Who's Who in American Education, 2003.

Research Fellow, Financial Research Institute, University of Missouri, 2001, 2002.

Hauptman Fellow, University of Central Oklahoma, 2001.

Distinguished Researcher Award, College of Business, University of Central Oklahoma, 2002.

Marquis Who's Who in America: Finance and Industry, 1999

ODE Professor of the Year, 1997-1998, University of Oklahoma

Member, American Finance Association, International Association for Energy Economists

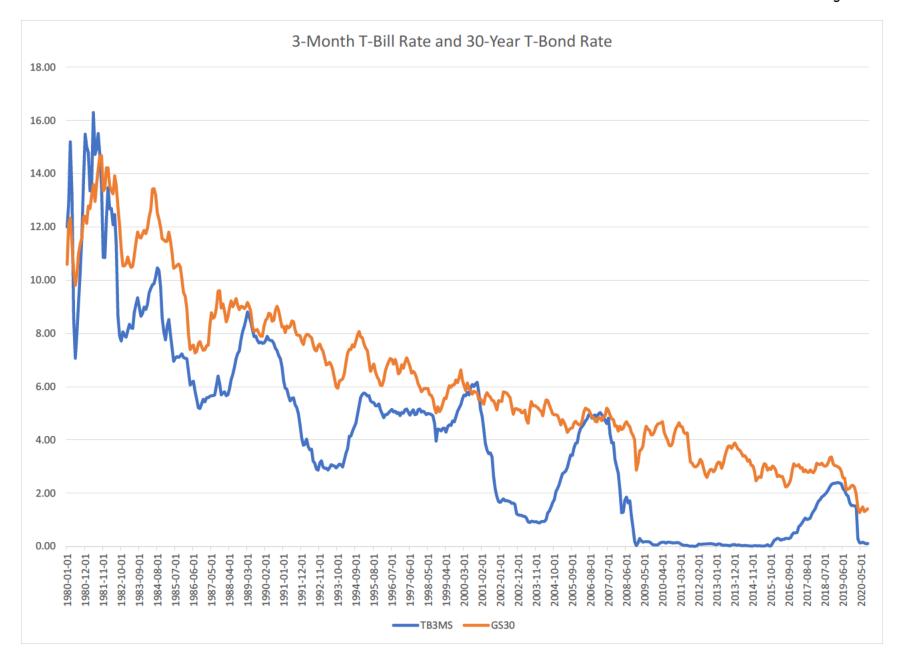


Exhibit No.____(ZZ-3) - Capital Structure Page 1 of 2

Common Equity Ratio														
Zhu Proxy Group														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023-2025
1 Allete Inc	ALE	55.8	55.7	56.3	55.4	55.8	53.7	58	59	60.1	61.4	59	60	59
2 Alliant Energy Corp	LNT	49.5	50.9	48.4	50.8	47.5	51.4	47.2	48.6	46.6	48.5	48	48	48
3 Ameren Corp	AEE	50.9	53.7	49.4	53.7	51.7	49.7	51.3	49.8	48.8	47.1	45.5	47	49
4 American Electric Power Company Inc	AEP	46.7	49.3	49.4	48.9	51	50.2	50	48.5	46.8	43.9	44	46	48
5 AVANGRID Inc.	AGR	0	0	0	0	83.2	76.9	77	74.4	73.8	69.4	66	63.5	57.5
6 Avista Corp	AVA	48.4	48.6	49.2	48.6	49	50	48.8	52.8	49.5	50.6	49.5	50.5	49
7 Black Hills Corp	BKH	48.1	48.6	56.8	48.4	52.1	44	33.5	35.5	42.5	42.9	45	46.5	48
8 CenterPoint Energy	CNP	26.2	32.8	34	35.6	36.2	30.5	31.5	36.4	37.5	29.1	31.5	36	42
9 CMS Energy Corp	CMS	29.5	32.6	31.6	32.2	31	31.4	32.6	32.4	30.7	29.4	29.5	30	32
10 Consolidated Edison Inc	ED	50.4	52.5	54.1	53.9	52	52.1	49.2	51.1	48.9	49.3	50.5	50	50
11 Dominion Energy	D	42.8	39.3	38.2	37.3	34.8	34.9	32.6	35.6	39.2	45	46	45.5	50
12 DTE Energy Company	DTE	48.7	49.4	51.2	52.3	50	49.8	44.4	43.8	45.8	42.3	40	40	41.5
13 Duke Energy Corp	DUK	55.7	54.9	52.9	52	52.3	51.4	47.4	46	46.2	44.1	45.5	45.5	45
14 Edison International	EIX	44.3	40.6	46.2	46.2	47.2	46.7	49.2	45.8	38.3	39.9	40.5	39.5	37.5
15 Entergy Corp	ETR	42.1	46.4	42.9	43.6	43.8	40.8	35.5	35.5	35.9	37.1	36	36	39.5
16 Evergy	EVRG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	49.4	48.5	47.5	46.5
17 Eversource Energy	ES	43.6	45.3	55.4	54.8	53.2	53.6	54.4	48.2	46.9	46.6	48	47.5	46.5
18 Exelon Corp	EXC	52.9	54	53.5	55.2	52.8	51.3	44.5	47.8	47.2	50.4	48	49.5	50
19 FirstEnergy	FE	40.5	45.8	46.3	44.5	39.1	39.3	25.5	15.7	27.4	26.2	25	27.5	34
20 Fortis Inc	FTS	33.5	36.9	35.1	37	35.7	38.1	36.2	37.1	37.2	41.8	41.5	41.5	43.5
21 Hawaiian Electric Industries Inc	HE	54.3	53.9	53.1	55	53.8	55.5	57.5	55.7	51.7	54.6	52	53	51.5
22 IDACORP Inc	IDA	50.7	54.4	54.5	53.4	54.7	54.4	55.2	56.3	56.4	58.7	54	54	53.5
23 NextEra Energy	NEE	44.5	41.8	40.9	42.9	45	45.8	46.7	47.3	56	49.6	49.5	49	50.5
24 NorthWestern Corporation	NWE	42.8	47.8	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.9	48	49.8	47.8	47.5	51	49	50
25 OGE Energy Corp	OGE	49.2	48.4	49.3	56.9	54.1	55.7	58.9	58.3	58	56.4	51	52	51
26 Otter Tail Corp	OTTR	58.4	54	54.4	57.9	53.5	57.6	57	58.7	55.3	53.1	58	55	53
27 PNM Resources	PNM	49.2	48.1	48.7	49.7	51.9	45.5	44	43.6	38.6	39.9	51	46	49
28 PPL Corporation	PPL	39.8	37.2	35.9	37.7	42	34.8	35.7	35.2	36.7	38.5	40	40.5	42.5
29 Public Service Enterprise Group Inc	PEG	55.2	57.9	61.7	59.6	59.6	59.7	54.7	53.4	52.2	52.3	52	51.5	50
30 Sempra	SRE	49.6	49.2	46.7	49.4	48.2	47.3	47.3	43.5	38.4	43.4	47	51.5	51.5
31 Southern Co	SO	45.7	47.1	47.3	45.8	47.3	44	35.7	35	37.6	39.5	38.5	39	39.5
32 WEC Energy Group	WEC	49	46	48	49.1	51.2	48.6	49.3	51.9	49.4	47.4	49.5	47	48
33 Xcel Energy Inc	XEL	46.3	48.9	46.7	46.7	47	45.9	43.7	44.1	43.6	43.2	43	43	42.5
Average		43.69	44.47	44.93	45.45	47.70	46.61	44.96	44.77	46.48	46.10	46.28	46.41	47.08
Median		48.25	48.25	48.55	49	50.5	49.15	47.35	47.55	46.85	46.85	48	47.25	48.5

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-3) - Capital Structure Page 2 of 2

	Common Equity Ratio														
	Vander Weide Proxy Group														
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023-2025
1	Allete Inc	ALE	55.8	55.7	56.3	55.4	55.8	53.7	58	59	60.1	61.4	59	60	59
2	Alliant Energy Corp	LNT	49.5	50.9	48.4	50.8	47.5	51.4	47.2	48.6	46.6	48.5	48	48	48
3	Ameren Corp	AEE	50.9	53.7	49.4	53.7	51.7	49.7	51.3	49.8	48.8	47.1	45.5	47	49
4	American Electric Power Company Inc	AEP	46.7	49.3	49.4	48.9	51	50.2	50	48.5	46.8	43.9	44	46	48
5	AVANGRID Inc.	AGR	0	0	0	0	83.2	76.9	77	74.4	73.8	69.4	66	63.5	57.5
6	Avista Corp	AVA	48.4	48.6	49.2	48.6	49	50	48.8	52.8	49.5	50.6	49.5	50.5	49
7	Black Hills Corp	BKH	48.1	48.6	56.8	48.4	52.1	44	33.5	35.5	42.5	42.9	45	46.5	48
8	CMS Energy Corp	CMS	29.5	32.6	31.6	32.2	31	31.4	32.6	32.4	30.7	29.4	29.5	30	32
9	Consolidated Edison Inc	ED	50.4	52.5	54.1	53.9	52	52.1	49.2	51.1	48.9	49.3	50.5	50	50
10	Dominion Energy	D	42.8	39.3	38.2	37.3	34.8	34.9	32.6	35.6	39.2	45	46	45.5	50
11	DTE Energy Company	DTE	48.7	49.4	51.2	52.3	50	49.8	44.4	43.8	45.8	42.3	40	40	41.5
12	Duke Energy Corp	DUK	55.7	54.9	52.9	52	52.3	51.4	47.4	46	46.2	44.1	45.5	45.5	45
13	Edison International	EIX	44.3	40.6	46.2	46.2	47.2	46.7	49.2	45.8	38.3	39.9	40.5	39.5	37.5
14	Entergy Corp	ETR	42.1	46.4	42.9	43.6	43.8	40.8	35.5	35.5	35.9	37.1	36	36	39.5
	Evergy	EVRG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	49.4	48.5	47.5	46.5
	Eversource Energy	ES	43.6	45.3	55.4	54.8	53.2	53.6	54.4	48.2	46.9	46.6	48	47.5	46.5
17	Fortis Inc	FTS	33.5	36.9	35.1	37	35.7	38.1	36.2	37.1	37.2	41.8	41.5	41.5	43.5
18	Hawaiian Electric Industries Inc	HE	54.3	53.9	53.1	55	53.8	55.5	57.5	55.7	51.7	54.6	52	53	51.5
19	MGE Energy Inc	MGEE	61.1	60.4	61.8	60.7	62.5	63.8	65.4	66.2	62.3	62	66	66	63.5
20	NextEra Energy	NEE	44.5	41.8	40.9	42.9	45	45.8	46.7	47.3	56	49.6	49.5	49	50.5
21	NorthWestern Corporation	NWE	42.8	47.8	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.9	48	49.8	47.8	47.5	51	49	50
22	OGE Energy Corp	OGE	49.2	48.4	49.3	56.9	54.1	55.7	58.9	58.3	58	56.4	51	52	51
23	Otter Tail Corp	OTTR	58.4	54	54.4	57.9	53.5	57.6	57	58.7	55.3	53.1	58	55	53
24	Pinnacle West	PNW	54.7	55.9	55.4	60	59	57	54.4	51.1	53	52.9	47	47	46.5
25	PNM Resources	PNM	49.2	48.1	48.7	49.7	51.9	45.5	44	43.6	38.6	39.9	51	46	49
26	Portland General Electric Company	POR	47	50.4	52.9	48.7	47.3	52.2	51.6	49.9	53.5	48.7	47.5	46.5	47.5
	PPL Corporation	PPL	39.8	37.2	35.9	37.7	42	34.8	35.7	35.2	36.7	38.5	40	40.5	42.5
	Public Service Enterprise Group Inc	PEG	55.2	57.9	61.7	59.6	59.6	59.7	54.7	53.4	52.2	52.3	52	51.5	50
	Sempra	SRE	49.6	49.2	46.7	49.4	48.2	47.3	47.3	43.5	38.4	43.4	47	51.5	51.5
	Southern Co	SO	45.7	47.1	47.3	45.8	47.3	44	35.7	35	37.6	39.5	38.5	39	39.5
	WEC Energy Group	WEC	49	46	48	49.1	51.2	48.6	49.3	51.9	49.4	47.4	49.5	47	48
	Xcel Energy Inc	XEL	46.3	48.9	46.7	46.7	47	45.9	43.7	44.1	43.6	43.2	43	43	42.5
	51 ·				-	-			-			-	-	-	-
	Average		44.51	45.02	45.62	46.10	48.77	48.19	47.19	46.90	48.65	48.01	48.14	47.86	48.05
	Median		48.25	48.6	49.35	49.3	51.35	50.1	49	48.55	48.3	48	48	47.25	48.5

	Adjusted Dividend	Earnings Growth	Adjusted Earnings Growth		
	Dividend [1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
		[4]	ری	[+]	[2]
	Adjusted				
	Dividend Yield (IBES Growth		Based on GDP	ROE (Two Step	ROE (One
Company	(IBES Growth Only)	IBES	and IBES	DCF)	DCF
Company	Offigj	IDLO	una IDES	Delij	DCI
1 Allete Inc	4.640%	7.00%	6.42%	11.06%	11.64
2 Alliant Energy Corp	3.075%	5.30%	5.06%	8.13%	8.37
3 Ameren Corp	2.768%	6.00%	5.62%	8.39%	8.77
4 American Electric Power Company	Inc 3.585%	5.63%	5.32%	8.91%	9.22
5 AVANGRID Inc.	4.102%	4.60%	4.50%	8.60%	8.70
6 Avista Corp	4.473%	5.80%	5.46%	9.93%	10.27
7 Black Hills Corp	3.755%	4.69%	4.57%	8.33%	8.45
8 CenterPoint Energy	5.070%	-6.65%	-4.50%		
9 CMS Energy Corp	2.857%	7.08%	6.48%	9.34%	9.94
10 Consolidated Edison Inc	4.119%	2.55%	2.86%	6.98%	6.67
11 Dominion Energy	4.883%	2.74%	3.01%	7.89%	7.62
12 DTE Energy Company	3.850%	5.95%	5.58%	9.43%	9.80
13 Duke Energy Corp	4.656%	1.60%	2.10%	6.75%	6.26
14 Edison International	4.670%	1.40%	1.94%	6.61%	6.07
15 Entergy Corp	4.002%	5.40%	5.14%	9.14%	9.40
16 Evergy	3.658%	6.80%	6.26%	9.92%	10.46
17 Eversource Energy	2.789%	6.44%	5.97%	8.76%	9.23
18 Exelon Corp	3.885%	-3.48%	-1.97%		
19 FirstEnergy	4.318%	-2.40%	-1.10%		
20 Fortis Inc					
21 Hawaiian Electric Industries Inc	3.648%	3.30%	3.46%	7.11%	6.95
22 IDACORP Inc	2.999%	2.60%	2.90%	5.90%	5.60
23 NextEra Energy	2.193%	8.14%	7.33%	9.52%	10.33
24 NorthWestern Corporation	4.447%	3.80%	3.86%	8.31%	8.25
25 OGE Energy Corp	5.041%	2.40%	2.74%	7.78%	7.44
26 Otter Tail Corp	3.951%	9.00%	8.02%	11.97%	12.95
27 PNM Resources	3.064%	4.95%	4.78%	7.84%	8.01
28 PPL Corporation	5.354%	-16.20%	-12.14%		
29 Public Service Enterprise Group Inc	3.820%	1.47%	1.99%	5.81%	5.29
30 Sempra	3.499%	6.27%	5.83%	9.33%	9.77
31 Southern Co	4.829%	4.55%	4.46%	9.29%	9.38
32 WEC Energy Group	2.843%	5.95%	5.58%	8.42%	8.79
33 Xcel Energy Inc	2.692%	5.85%	5.50%	8.19%	8.54
Min				5.81%	5.29
Max				11.97%	12.95
Median				8.40%	8.74
Average	3.87%	3.87%	3.91%	8.49%	8.65
Midpoint				8.89%	9.12

^{[1]. 6-}month average dividend yield April 1 - Sept 30 2020 adjusted by growth rate based on IBES

^{[2].} IBES Earnings growth projection from Yahoo.finance.com as of October 2, 2020.

^{[3].} Adjusted earnings growth based on IBES*0.8+ GDP Growth Rate*0.2

^{[4]. [1]+[3]}

^{[5]. [1]+[2]}

	Adjusted Dividend	Earnings Growth by ValueLine	Adjusted Earnings Growth		
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
	Adjusted				
	Dividend Yield				/-
	(Value Line		Based on GDP	ROE (Two Step	ROE (On
Company	Growth Only)	Value Line	and Value Line	DCF)	DCI
1 Allete Inc	4.532%	4.50%	4.42%	8.95%	9.03
2 Alliant Energy Corp	3.080%	5.50%	5.22%	8.30%	8.58
3 Ameren Corp	2.768%	6.00%	5.62%	8.39%	8.77
4 American Electric Power Company Inc	3.598%	6.00%	5.62%	9.22%	9.60
5 AVANGRID Inc.	4.079%	4.00%	4.02%	8.10%	8.08
6 Avista Corp	4.270%	1.00%	1.62%	5.89%	5.27
7 Black Hills Corp	3.713%	3.50%	3.62%	7.33%	7.21
8 CenterPoint Energy	5.648%	4.00%	4.02%	9.67%	9.65
9 CMS Energy Corp	2.869%	7.50%	6.82%	9.69%	10.3
10 Consolidated Edison Inc	4.137%	3.00%	3.22%	7.36%	7.14
11 Dominion Energy	4.896%	3.00%	3.22%	8.11%	7.90
12 DTE Energy Company	3.852%	6.00%	5.62%	9.47%	9.85
13 Duke Energy Corp	4.812%	5.00%	4.82%	9.63%	9.81
14 Edison International	4.606%	0.00%	0.82%	5.42%	4.61
15 Entergy Corp	3.911%	3.00%	3.22%	7.13%	6.91
16 Evergy	3.580%	4.50%	4.42%	8.00%	8.08
17 Eversource Energy	2.764%	5.50%	5.22%	7.98%	8.26
18 Exelon Corp	4.226%	5.00%	4.82%	9.04%	9.23
19 FirstEnergy	4.800%	8.50%	7.62%	12.42%	13.30
20 Fortis Inc	4.974%	2.50%	2.82%	7.79%	7.47
21 Hawaiian Electric Industries Inc	3.585%	1.50%	2.02%	5.60%	5.08
22 IDACORP Inc	3.026%	3.50%	3.62%	6.64%	6.53
23 NextEra Energy	2.231%	10.00%	8.82%	11.05%	12.2
24 NorthWestern Corporation	4.348%	1.50%	2.02%	6.37%	5.85
25 OGE Energy Corp	5.071%	3.00%	3.22%	8.29%	8.07
26 Otter Tail Corp	3.806%	5.00%	4.82%	8.62%	8.81
27 PNM Resources	3.094%	6.00%	5.62%	8.71%	9.09
28 PPL Corporation	6.549%	2.50%	2.82%	9.37%	9.05
29 Public Service Enterprise Group Inc	3.953%	5.00%	4.82%	8.77%	8.95
30 Sempra	3.622%	10.00%	8.82%	12.44%	13.62
31 Southern Co	4.757%	3.00%	3.22%	7.98%	7.76
32 WEC Energy Group	2.844%	6.00%	5.62%	8.46%	8.84
33 Xcel Energy Inc	2.696%	6.00%	5.62%	8.31%	8.70
Min				5.42%	4.61
Max				12.44%	13.6
Median				8.31%	8.70
Average	3.94%	4.39%	4.33%	8.44%	8.54
Midpoint				8.93%	9.11

^{[1]. 6-}month average dividend yield April 1 - Sept 30 2020 adjusted by growth rate based on Valule Line

^{[2].} Valule Line Earnings growth projection July - September 2020

^{[3].} Adjusted earnings growth based on ValueLine*0.8+ GDP Growth Rate*0.2

^{[4]. [1]+[3]}

^{[5]. [1]+[2]}

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-5) - Nominal GDP Growth Page 1 of 1

Nominal GDP (\$ Billion)

				Compounded
				Annual Growth
		2023	2050	Rate
[1]. EIA				_
	Real GDP	20,761	33,759	
	GDP Deflator	1.266	2.2920	
		26,283	77,376	4.08%
[2]. SSA	Trustees Report	25,369	75,119	4.10%
Average	Projected GDP Grov	vth Rate		4.09%

- [1]. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (Jan 2020)
- [2]. Social Security Administration, 2020 OASDI Trustees Report, Table VI.G6-Selected Economic Variables

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-6) - Market Risk Premium Page 1 of 11

	Security	Market	Forward	Trailing	Projected Next 5 Year Earning	Adjusted		
	,	Capitalization	Dividend	Dividend	Growth Rate	dividend		Weighted
Symbol		(billion)	Yield	Yield	by IBES (%)	yield	ROE by DCF	ROE
MMM	3M Company	92.676	3.7	3.67	2.68	3.768	6.448	0.03040
ABT	Abbott Laboratories	189.553	1.33	1.29	14.9	1.482	16.382	0.15796
ABBV	AbbVie Inc.	153.311	5.42	5.29	7.95	5.711	13.661	0.10653
ACN	Accenture plc	141.907	1.56	1.46	9.51	1.599	11.109	0.08019
AAP	Advance Auto Parts	10.73	0.65	0.4	11.9	0.448	12.348	0.00674
AES	AES Corp	12.235	3.2	3.12	7.65	3.359	11.009	0.00685
AFL	AFLAC Inc	26.321	3.08	3.02	1.6	3.068	4.668	0.00625
Α	Agilent Technologies Inc	31.102	0.71	0.7	9.4	0.766	10.166	0.01608
APD	Air Products & Chemicals Inc	65.599	1.82	1.7	10.33	1.876	12.206	0.04073
ALB	Albemarle Corp Alexandria Real Estate	9.556	1.78	1.74	15	2.001	17.001	0.00826
ARE	Equities	20.809	2.6	2.52	0.1	2.523	2.623	0.00278
LNT	Alliant Energy Corp	13.296	2.9	2.81	5.3	2.959	8.259	0.00559
ALL	Allstate Corp	29.208	2.34	2.25	6.35	2.393	8.743	0.01299
MO	Altria Group Inc	72.673	8.9	8.63	6.1	9.156	15.256	0.05640
AMCR	Amcor plc	17.371	4.16	4.27	5.44	4.502	9.942	0.00879
AEE	Ameren Corp	19.838	2.48	2.45	6	2.597	8.597	0.00868
AEP	American Electric Power	42.253	3.37	3.33	5.63	3.517	9.147	0.01966
AXP	American Express Co	82.134	1.7	1.7	9.35	1.859	11.209	0.04683
AMT	American Tower Corp. American Water Works	108.027	1.79	1.71	14.87	1.964	16.834	0.09250
AWK	Company Inc	27.137	1.48	1.38	8.3	1.495	9.795	0.01352
AMP	Ameriprise Financial	19.226	2.68	2.54	7.77	2.737	10.507	0.01028
ABC	AmerisourceBergen Corp	19.557	1.76	1.72	8.17	1.861	10.031	0.00998
AMGN	Amgen Inc.	145.112	2.51	2.39	6.87	2.554	9.424	0.06956
APH	Amphenol Corp	32.829	0.91	0.91	3	0.937	3.937	0.00657
ADI	Analog Devices, Inc.	42.409	2.08	2.02	8.44	2.190	10.630	0.02293
ANTM	Anthem	69.245	1.41	1.3	14.52	1.489	16.009	0.05639
AON	Aon plc	45.579	0.85	0.85	6.77	0.908	7.678	0.01780

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-6) Page 2 of 11

AOS	A.O. Smith Corp	8.644	1.79	1.75	8	1.890	9.890	0.00435
	Apartment Investment &							
AIV	Management	5.396	4.66	4.6	7.1	4.927	12.027	0.00330
AAPL	Apple Inc.	1933	0.7	0.67	12.46	0.753	13.213	1.29922
APTV	Aptiv PLC	25.264		0.7	4.56	0.732	5.292	0.00680
AJG	Arthur J. Gallagher & Co.	20.336	1.7	1.67	11.52	1.862	13.382	0.01384
AIZ	Assurant	7.362	2.06	2.03	19.4	2.424	21.824	0.00817
T	AT&T Inc.	204.345	7.3	7.27	0.29	7.291	7.581	0.07880
ATO	Atmos Energy	11.845	2.41	2.36	7.25	2.531	9.781	0.00589
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	59.607	2.64	2.56	10.57	2.831	13.401	0.04063
AVB	AvalonBay Communities	22.242	4.09	4	2.54	4.102	6.642	0.00751
AVY	Avery Dennison Corp	10.378	1.86	1.86	7.84	2.006	9.846	0.00520
BKR	Baker Hughes Co	13.072	5.42		2.47	5.420	7.890	0.00525
BLL	Ball Corp	27.004	0.73	0.73	10.45	0.806	11.256	0.01546
BAC	Bank of America Corp	94.867		3.67	12.33	4.123	16.453	0.07939
ВК	The Bank of New York Mellon	30.766	3.63	3.63	2.8	3.732	6.532	0.01022
BAX	Baxter International Inc.	94.867		3.67	12.33	4.123	16.453	0.07939
BDX	Becton Dickinson	67.45	1.37	1.36	6.4	1.447	7.847	0.02692
BBY	Best Buy Co. Inc.	29.098	1.93	1.88	7.4	2.019	9.419	0.01394
BLK	BlackRock	86.934	2.56	2.44	7.73	2.629	10.359	0.04581
BA	Boeing Company	94.873		3.67	12.33	4.123	16.453	0.07940
BWA	BorgWarner	8.124	1.72	1.72	1.79	1.751	3.541	0.00146
BXP	Boston Properties	13.271	4.73	4.7	7	5.029	12.029	0.00812
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	144.338	3.53	3.53	7.9	3.809	11.709	0.08597
	Broadridge Financial							
BR	Solutions	15.364	1.72	1.61	10	1.771	11.771	0.00920
BF.B	Brown-Forman Corp.	35.069	0.92	0.91	6.85	0.972	7.822	0.01395
CHRW	C. H. Robinson Worldwide	13.6	2.02	2.01	3.79	2.086	5.876	0.00407
СРВ	Campbell Soup	14.75	2.89	2.89	8.64	3.140	11.780	0.00884
COF	Capital One Financial	34.22	0.55	2.19	8	2.365	10.365	0.01804
CAH	Cardinal Health Inc.	13.584	4.22	4.19	4.66	4.385	9.045	0.00625
CBOE	Cboe Global Markets	9.515	1.9	1.22	2.6	1.252	3.852	0.00186
CDW	CDW	18.46	1.23	1.16	9.1	1.266	10.366	0.00973

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-6) Page 3 of 11

CE	Celanese	12.805	2.34	2.34	1.7	2.380	4.080	0.00266
CERN	Cerner	21.737	1	1	10.5	1.105	11.605	0.01283
CMG	Chipotle Mexican Grill	33.278	5.85	5.35	3.48	5.536	9.016	0.01526
СВ	Chubb Limited	52.611	2.69	2.61	1.79	2.657	4.447	0.01190
CHD	Church & Dwight	22.547	1.03	1.01	9.48	1.106	10.586	0.01214
CI	CIGNA Corp.	62.408	0.02	0.02	10.94	0.022	10.962	0.03480
CTAS	Cintas Corporation	35.364	0.75	0.75	11.95	0.840	12.790	0.02301
CSCO	Cisco Systems	162.013	3.71	3.66	6.18	3.886	10.066	0.08296
CTXS	Citrix Systems	16.719	1.01	1.04	9.37	1.137	10.507	0.00894
CLX	The Clorox Company	26.377	2.12	2.05	4.57	2.144	6.714	0.00901
CME	CME Group Inc.	60.023	2.02	1.9	4.21	1.980	6.190	0.01890
CMS	CMS Energy	17.56	2.64	2.56	7.08	2.741	9.821	0.00877
КО	Coca-Cola Company	211.529	3.32	3.28	2.93	3.376	6.306	0.06785
CTSH	Cognizant Technology Solutions	38.518	1.27	1.22	2.82	1.254	4.074	0.00798
CL	Colgate-Palmolive	66.87	2.27	2.24	5.91	2.372	8.282	0.00738
CMCSA	Comcast Corp.	212.099	2.27	1.95	5.24	2.052	7.292	0.02817
CAG	Conagra Brands	18.059	2.04	2.3	7.14	2.464	9.604	0.07807
ED	Consolidated Edison	26.802	3.84	3.77	2.55	3.866	6.416	0.00875
STZ	Constellation Brands	35.602	1.62	1.62	7.92	1.748	9.668	0.00873
COO	The Cooper Companies	18.242	0.02	0.02	10	0.022	10.022	0.01731
GLW	Corning Inc.	25.561	2.68	2.56	1.3	2.593	3.893	0.00506
CTVA	Corteva	22.5966	1.77	0.89	5.31	0.937	6.247	0.00300
COST	Costco Wholesale Corp.	157.243	0.79	0.76	7.04	0.814	7.854	0.06282
CO31	Crown Castle International	137.243	0.75	0.70	7.04	0.014	7.054	0.00202
CCI	Corp.	70.372	2.85	2.8	18.94	3.330	22.270	0.07972
CSX	CSX Corp.	59.33	1.35	1.3	3.81	1.350	5.160	0.01557
CVS	CVS Health	76.847	3.46	3.46	6.34	3.679	10.019	0.03917
DHI	D. R. Horton	27.51	0.9	0.87	18.6	1.032	19.632	0.02747
DHR	Danaher Corp.	154.19	0.34	0.33	13.02	0.373	13.393	0.10504
DE	Deere & Co.	70.68	1.35	1.35	8.46	1.464	9.924	0.03568
XRAY	Dentsply Sirona	9.745	0.92	0.92	4.27	0.959	5.229	0.00259
FANG	Diamondback Energy	4.905	5.16	4.31	13.45	4.890	18.340	0.00458

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-6)

Page 4 of 11

DLR	Digital Realty Trust Inc	42.153	3	2.95	16.66	3.441	20.101	0.04310
DFS	Discover Financial Services	19.344	2.89	2.89	0.7	2.910	3.610	0.00355
DG	Dollar General	52.957	0.68	0.64	14.79	0.735	15.525	0.04182
D	Dominion Energy	67.61	4.71	4.66	2.74	4.788	7.528	0.02589
DPZ	Domino's Pizza	16.717	0.72	0.66	15.28	0.761	16.041	0.01364
DOV	Dover Corporation	15.961	1.8	1.78	1.24	1.802	3.042	0.00247
DTE	DTE Energy Co.	22.035	3.55	3.49	5.95	3.698	9.648	0.01081
DUK	Duke Energy	67.432	4.21	4.13	1.6	4.196	5.796	0.01988
DRE	Duke Realty Corp	14.496	2.45	2.45	6	2.597	8.597	0.00634
DD	DuPont de Nemours Inc	41.16	2.2	2.19	1.62	2.225	3.845	0.00805
EMN	Eastman Chemical	10.919	3.38	3.33	3.31	3.440	6.750	0.00375
EBAY	eBay Inc.	36.198	1.22	1.16	15.92	1.345	17.265	0.03179
ECL	Ecolab Inc.	56.874	0.95	0.94	8.11	1.016	9.126	0.02640
EIX	Edison Int'l	19.906	4.95	4.9	1.4	4.969	6.369	0.00645
EMR	Emerson Electric Company	40.331	3.05	3.04	0.99	3.070	4.060	0.00833
ETR	Entergy Corp.	21.493	3.59	3.57	5.4	3.763	9.163	0.01002
EFX	Equifax Inc.	19.36	0.989	0.98	6.43	1.043	7.473	0.00736
EQIX	Equinix	69.476	1.37	1.32	15.7	1.527	17.227	0.06088
EQR	Equity Residential	20.669	4.37	4.25	6.1	4.509	10.609	0.01115
ESS	Essex Property Trust, Inc.	13.902	3.92	3.8	7.9	4.100	12.000	0.00849
EL	Estée Lauder Companies	80.202	0.88	0.64	13.31	0.725	14.035	0.05726
EVRG	Evergy	11.916	3.89	3.83	6.8	4.090	10.890	0.00660
ES	Eversource Energy	30.723	2.61	2.53	6.44	2.693	9.133	0.01427
RE	Everest Re Group Ltd.	8.106	3.12	3.05	4.73	3.194	7.924	0.00327
EXPD	Expeditors	15.26	1.16	1.14	6.59	1.215	7.805	0.00606
EXR	Extra Space Storage	14.605	3.2	3.2	6	3.392	9.392	0.00698
XOM	Exxon Mobil Corp.	142.09	10.55	10.55	2.36	10.799	13.159	0.09511
FAST	Fastenal Co	26.286	2.25	2.11	9.1	2.302	11.402	0.01525
	Federal Realty Investment							
FRT	Trust	5.925	5.41	5.36	6.7	5.719	12.419	0.00374
FDX	FedEx Corporation Fidelity National Information	68.143	1.02	1.02	16.11	1.184	17.294	0.05995
FIS	Services	89.988	0.85	0.96	12.56	1.081	13.641	0.06244

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-6)

Page 5 of 11

FRC	First Republic Bank	20.131	0.71	0.69	7.21	0.740	7.950	0.00814
FLIR	FLIR Systems	4.774	1.92	1.92	6	2.035	8.035	0.00195
FLS	Flowserve Corporation	3.635	2.94	2.86	2.45	2.930	5.380	0.00099
FMC	FMC Corporation	13.693	1.7	1.66	9.54	1.818	11.358	0.00791
FTV	Fortive Corp	26.955	0.37	0.36	5.14	0.379	5.519	0.00757
	Fortune Brands Home &							
FBHS	Security	12.216	1.1	1.05	7.3	1.127	8.427	0.00524
FOXA	Fox Corporation (Class A)	17.23	1.63	1.63	9.2	1.780	10.980	0.00962
GRMN	Garmin Ltd.	18.436	2.57	2.57	4.32	2.681	7.001	0.00657
GD	General Dynamics	40.945		3.02	3.88	3.137	7.017	0.01461
GIS	General Mills	38.288	3.26	3.13	5.05	3.288	8.338	0.01624
GM	General Motors	44.314		3.74	1.88	3.810	5.690	0.01283
GILD	Gilead Sciences	79.737	4.38	4.21	0.24	4.220	4.460	0.01809
GL	Globe Life Inc.	8.748	0.93	0.85	5.1	0.893	5.993	0.00267
GPN	Global Payments Inc.	52.786	0.44	0.44	17.05	0.515	17.565	0.04716
GS	Goldman Sachs Group	69.4	2.5	2.5	6.6	2.665	9.265	0.03271
GWW	Grainger (W.W.) Inc.	19.89	1.7	1.6	5.6	1.690	7.290	0.00738
HBI	Hanesbrands Inc	5.832	3.72	3.72	0.7	3.746	4.446	0.00132
HCA	HCA Healthcare	44.012		0.97	10.77	1.074	11.844	0.02652
PEAK	Healthpeak Properties	15.234	5.19		2.5	5.190	7.690	0.00596
HSY	The Hershey Company	29.903	2.25	2.16	6.78	2.306	9.086	0.01382
HD	Home Depot	317.715	2.15	2.1	5.95	2.225	8.175	0.13212
HON	Honeywell Int'l Inc.	118.433	2.25	2.13	2.44	2.182	4.622	0.02784
HRL	Hormel Foods Corp.	26.716	1.9	1.85	3	1.906	4.906	0.00667
HPQ	HP Inc.	26.536	3.69	3.61	9.34	3.947	13.287	0.01794
HUM	Humana Inc.	55.541	0.61	0.58	12.45	0.652	13.102	0.03702
HII	Huntington Ingalls Industries	5.925	2.86	2.74	2.3	2.803	5.103	0.00154
IEX	IDEX Corporation	13.818	1.11	1.11	13	1.254	14.254	0.01002
INFO	IHS Markit Ltd.	31.287	0.87	0.65	13.6	0.738	14.338	0.02282
ITW	Illinois Tool Works	62.578	2.38	2.23	0.41	2.239	2.649	0.00843
IR	Ingersoll Rand	15.394		5.88	0.2	5.892	6.092	0.00477
INTC	Intel Corp.	219.838	2.59	2.53	8.62	2.748	11.368	0.12712
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange	57.141	1.18	1.13	9.2	1.234	10.434	0.03033
	ŭ							

Exhibit No. ____

o. ____(ZZ-6) Page 6 of 11

	International Business							
IBM	Machines	108.66	5.41	5.38	2.57	5.518	8.088	0.04471
IPG	Interpublic Group	6.87	5.86	5.63	1.1	5.692	6.792	0.00237
	International Flavors &							
IFF	Fragrances	12.657	2.58	2.52	0.38	2.530	2.910	0.00187
INTU	Intuit Inc.	86.752	0.73	0.66	9.09	0.720	9.810	0.04329
IRM	Iron Mountain Incorporated	7.881	9.05	9.02	8	9.742	17.742	0.00711
JKHY	Jack Henry & Associates	12.422	1.06	1.03	7	1.102	8.102	0.00512
J	Jacobs Engineering Group	12.548	0.81		10.46	0.810	11.270	0.00719
JBHT	J. B. Hunt Transport Services	13.774	0.85	0.83	10.09	0.914	11.004	0.00771
SJM	JM Smucker	13.39	3.09	3.04	0.68	3.061	3.741	0.00255
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson	390.263	2.76	2.64	5.09	2.774	7.864	0.15612
	Johnson Controls							
JCI	International	31.362	2.5	2.5	12.94	2.824	15.764	0.02515
JNPR	Juniper Networks	7.285	3.75	3.66	1.8	3.726	5.526	0.00205
KSU	Kansas City Southern	17.093	0.88	0.86	9.67	0.943	10.613	0.00923
K	Kellogg Co.	22.444	3.52	3.52	1.75	3.582	5.332	0.00609
KMB	Kimberly-Clark	50.997	2.9	2.85	6.36	3.031	9.391	0.02436
KIM	Kimco Realty	5.168		7.06	4.6	7.385	11.985	0.00315
KLAC	KLA Corporation	31.01	1.88	1.72	9.28	1.880	11.160	0.01760
KR	Kroger Co.	26.737	2.11	1.94	7.98	2.095	10.075	0.01370
LB	L Brands Inc.	9.229		2.72	7.1	2.913	10.013	0.00470
LHX	L3Harris Technologies	37.704	1.96	1.73	13.4	1.962	15.362	0.02946
LRCX	Lam Research	49.837	1.58	1.4	16.17	1.626	17.796	0.04511
LW	Lamb Weston Holdings Inc	10.107	1.38	1.27	7	1.359	8.359	0.00430

3.75

1.5

0.49

1.91

4.81

1.58

2.47

0.7

5.2

11.43

11.4

13.14

9.88

10.83

9.11

14.03

3.945

1.671

0.546

2.161

5.285

1.751

2.695

0.798

9.145

13.101

11.946

15.301

15.165

12.581

11.805

14.828

0.00267

0.00851

0.01541

0.10916

0.00511

0.07904

0.06445

0.00752

3.75

1.5

1.19

2.04

4.9

1.66

2.73

0.7

5.745

12.772

25.356

140.247

6.626

123.507

107.333

9.968

LEG

LDOS

LEN

LLY

LNC

LIN

LMT

L

Leggett & Platt

Leidos Holdings

Lennar Corp.

Linde plc

Loews Corp.

Lilly (Eli) & Co.

Lincoln National

Lockheed Martin Corp.

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-6) Page 7 of 11

MKTX	MarketAxess	18.88	0.5	0.46	17.53	0.541	18.071	0.01735	
MMC	Marsh & McLennan	58.585	1.62	1.6	4.87	1.678	6.548	0.01951	
MLM	Martin Marietta Materials	15.516	0.95	0.91	4.97	0.955	5.925	0.00468	
MAS	Masco Corp.	14.601	1.01	0.98	14.34	1.121	15.461	0.01148	
MA	Mastercard Inc.	343.614	0.47	0.45	11.25	0.501	11.751	0.20538	
MKC	McCormick & Co.	26.001	1.29	1.26	4.8	1.320	6.120	0.00809	
	Maxim Integrated Products								
MXIM	Inc	18.25		2.89	6.02	3.064	9.084	0.00843	
MCD	McDonald's Corp.	168.219	2.25	2.21	3.88	2.296	6.176	0.05284	
MCK	McKesson Corp.	24.196	1.14	1.12	8.07	1.210	9.280	0.01142	
MDT	Medtronic plc	139.409	2.28	2.16	9.41	2.363	11.773	0.08349	
MRK	Merck & Co.	205.475	3.02	2.87	6.25	3.049	9.299	0.09720	
MET	MetLife Inc.	34.963	4.89	4.73	2.89	4.867	7.757	0.01379	
MCHP	Microchip Technology	27.091	1.42	1.41	7	1.509	8.509	0.01173	
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	1592	1.09	0.99	15.25	1.141	16.391	1.32734	
MAA	Mid-America Apartments	14.238	3.23	3.17	7	3.392	10.392	0.00753	
MDLZ	Mondelez International	81.53	2.22	2	6.35	2.127	8.477	0.03516	
MCO	Moody's Corp	55.405	0.76	0.72	8.62	0.782	9.402	0.02650	
MS	Morgan Stanley	76.631	2.92	2.92	2.78	3.001	5.781	0.02253	
MOS	The Mosaic Company	7.309	1.09	1.09	7	1.166	8.166	0.00304	
MSI	Motorola Solutions Inc.	26.743	1.63	1.59	10.32	1.754	12.074	0.01642	
MSCI	MSCI Inc	29.383	0.9	0.78	13.1	0.882	13.982	0.02090	
NDAQ	Nasdaq, Inc.	20.511	1.59	1.54	8.88	1.677	10.557	0.01101	
NTAP	NetApp	9.624	4.49	4.49	3.9	4.665	8.565	0.00419	
NEE	NextEra Energy	140.975	1.99	1.88	8.14	2.033	10.173	0.07295	
NI	NiSource Inc.	8.423	3.79	3.75	1.81	3.818	5.628	0.00241	
NBL	Noble Energy	4.1	3.31	4.49	5	4.715	9.715	0.00203	
NSC	Norfolk Southern Corp.	54.889	1.77	1.77	5.52	1.868	7.388	0.02063	
NOC	Northrop Grumman	52.045	1.85	1.72	12.3	1.932	14.232	0.03768	
NLOK	NortonLifeLock	12.718	2.43		5	2.430	7.430	0.00481	
NVDA	Nvidia Corporation	337.087	0.12	0.12	17.44	0.141	17.581	0.30145	
ODFL	Old Dominion Freight Line	22.112	0.33	0.28	10.07	0.308	10.378	0.01167	
OMC	Omnicom Group	11.109	5.07	5.07	1.4	5.141	6.541	0.00370	

o. ____(ZZ-6) Page 8 of 11

Exhibit No. ____

ORCL	Oracle Corp.	179.329	1.63	1.63	9.18	1.780	10.960	0.09997
OTIS	Otis Worldwide	27.951	1.03	1.03	4.7	1.780	5.970	0.00849
PH	Parker-Hannifin	27.452	1.7	1.7	7.49	1.827	9.317	0.01301
PAYX	Paychex Inc.	29.32	3.12	3.12	3.28	3.222	6.502	0.00970
PNR	Pentair plc	7.663	1.66	1.61	3.9	1.673	5.573	0.00370
PBCT	People's United Financial	4.575	6.84	6.77	13.73	7.700	21.430	0.00217
PEP	PepsiCo Inc.	190.614	2.96	2.86	5.9	3.029	8.929	0.08657
PKI	PerkinElmer	14.504	0.22	0.22	16.95	0.257	17.207	0.01270
			2.01	1.94	10.95			
PRGO	Perrigo	6.183				2.134	12.134	0.00382
PFE	Pfizer Inc.	204.215	4.18	4.07	5.37	4.289	9.659	0.10033
PM	Philip Morris International	118.214	6.45	6.29	5.26	6.621	11.881	0.07144
PXD	Pioneer Natural Resources	14.673	2.54	2.29	11.18	2.546	13.726	0.01024
PPG	PPG Industries	29.714	1.75	1.65	4.66	1.727	6.387	0.00965
PFG	Principal Financial Group	11.497	5.46	5.41	6.09	5.739	11.829	0.00692
PG	Procter & Gamble	347.028	2.29	2.19	7.15	2.347	9.497	0.16764
PGR	Progressive Corp.	56.206	0.42	2.81	0.94	2.836	3.776	0.01080
PRU	Prudential Financial	25.955	6.89	6.57	3.77	6.818	10.588	0.01398
	Public Service Enterprise							
PEG	Group (PSEG)	28.48	3.5	3.43	1.47	3.480	4.950	0.00717
PSA	Public Storage	40.582	3.47	3.47	17	4.060	21.060	0.04347
PHM	PulteGroup	12.797	1.01	0.97	2	0.989	2.989	0.00195
PWR	Quanta Services Inc.	7.904	0.37	0.34	10.02	0.374	10.394	0.00418
DGX	Quest Diagnostics	15.497	1.97	1.92	11.7	2.145	13.845	0.01091
RL	Ralph Lauren Corporation	5.245		2.95	1.65	2.999	4.649	0.00124
0	Realty Income Corporation	21.824	4.4	4.32	5.45	4.555	10.005	0.01111
REG	Regency Centers Corporation	6.805	5.92	5.87	9.1	6.404	15.504	0.00537
RSG	Republic Services Inc	29.789	1.82	1.74	7.11	1.864	8.974	0.01360
RHI	Robert Half International	6.374	2.49	2.38	2.7	2.444	5.144	0.00167
ROK	Rockwell Automation Inc.	27.046	1.83	1.8	1.72	1.831	3.551	0.00489
ROL	Rollins Inc.	18.25	0.59	0.75	8.2	0.812 9.0	0.0083	37
ROP	Roper Technologies	42.01	0.52	0.51	1	0.515	1.515	0.00324
ROST	Ross Stores	34.561		0.56	2.6	0.575	3.175	0.00558
SPGI	S&P Global, Inc.	87.958	0.74	0.68	9.89	0.747	10.637	0.04759
	•							

Exhibit No	(ZZ-6)
	Page 9 of 11

STX	Seagate Technology	12.599	5.33	5.29	7.85	5.705	13.555	0.00869
SEE	Sealed Air	6.389	1.59	1.59	6.45	1.693	8.143	0.00265
SRE	Sempra Energy	35.223	3.47	3.34	6.27	3.549	9.819	0.01759
SHW	Sherwin-Williams	62.788	0.78	0.72	9.51	0.788	10.298	0.03289
SPG	Simon Property Group Inc	21.033	7.62	11.14	8.6	12.098	20.698	0.02214
SWKS	Skyworks Solutions	25.326	1.36	1.2	12.65	1.352	14.002	0.01804
SNA	Snap-on	8.259	2.92	2.83	10	3.113	13.113	0.00551
SO	Southern Company	60.379	4.55	4.44	4.55	4.642	9.192	0.02823
SWK	Stanley Black & Decker	27.036	1.7	1.67	3.66	1.731	5.391	0.00741
SBUX	Starbucks Corp.	103.421	2.03	1.89	2.71	1.941	4.651	0.02447
STT	State Street Corp.	21.633	3.49	3.49	1.74	3.551	5.291	0.00582
STE	STERIS plc	14.86	0.93	0.86	10	0.946	10.946	0.00827
SYK	Stryker Corp.	80.402	1.1	1.08	7.86	1.165	9.025	0.03691
TROW	T. Rowe Price Group	30.305	2.79	2.57	7.97	2.775	10.745	0.01656
TPR	Tapestry, Inc.	4.707		6.27	7	6.709	13.709	0.00328
TGT	Target Corp.	80.845	1.71	1.66	7.07	1.777	8.847	0.03638
TEL	TE Connectivity Ltd.	33.456	1.95	1.89	11	2.098	13.098	0.02229
FTI	TechnipFMC	3.008	2.07	4.08	1.8	4.153	5.953	0.00091
TFX	Teleflex	15.7873	0.4	0.4	13	0.452	13.452	0.01080
TER	Teradyne	13.487	0.51	0.48	16.66	0.560	17.220	0.01181
TXN	Texas Instruments	131.969	2.89	2.46	10	2.706	12.706	0.08529
TMO	Thermo Fisher Scientific	178.28	0.2	0.19	13.36	0.215	13.575	0.12311
TJX	TJX Companies Inc.	68.97		0.8	2.1	0.817	2.917	0.01023
TSCO	Tractor Supply Company	16.783	1.14	1	16.65	1.167	17.817	0.01521
TT	Trane Technologies plc	30.381	1.71		3.04	1.710	4.750	0.00734
TRV	The Travelers Companies Inc.	28.335	3.04	3.05	3.05	3.143	6.193	0.00893
TSN	Tyson Foods	21.491	2.83	2.76	8.67	2.999	11.669	0.01276
USB	U.S. Bancorp	56.835	4.57	4.57	2.43	4.681	7.111	0.02056
UNP	Union Pacific Corp	136.664	1.98	1.98	6.8	2.115	8.915	0.06197
UNH	United Health Group Inc.	302.349	1.6	1.44	12.72	1.623	14.343	0.22059
UPS	United Parcel Service	146.049	2.39	2.36	7.31	2.533	9.843	0.07312
UHS	Universal Health Services	9.476		0.55	10.3	0.607	10.907	0.00526

Exhibit	No	(2	ZZ-	-6)
	Page	10	of	11

UNM	Unum Group	3.758	6.45	6.45	9	7.031	16.031	0.00306
VFC	VF Corporation	29.189	2.65	2.58	5	2.709	7.709	0.01145
VRSK	Verisk Analytics	29.52	0.58	0.57	9.67	0.625	10.295	0.01546
VZ	Verizon Communications	246.876	4.24	4.15	1.64	4.218	5.858	0.07356
VIAC	ViacomCBS	17.598	3.38		1.45	3.380	4.830	0.00432
V	Visa Inc.	446.86	0.59	0.6	8.78	0.653	9.433	0.21441
VNO	Vornado Realty Trust	6.799	5.94	7.39	17.33	8.671	26.001	0.00899
VMC	Vulcan Materials	18.748	0.99	0.95	8.68	1.032	9.712	0.00926
WRB	W. R. Berkley Corporation	11.043	0.77	0.73	6.21	0.775	6.985	0.00392
WAB	Wabtec Corporation	12.261	0.74	0.77	7.3	0.826	8.126	0.00507
WMT	Walmart	401.826	1.54	1.52	6.41	1.617	8.027	0.16408
DIS	The Walt Disney Company	222.937		0.72	1.95	0.734	2.684	0.03044
WEC	WEC Energy Group	30.957	2.59	2.5	5.95	2.649	8.599	0.01354
WFC	Wells Fargo	100.735	1.67	8.5	3.45	8.793	12.243	0.06274
WELL	Welltower Inc.	23.982	4.21	5.11	13	5.774	18.774	0.02290
WST	West Pharmaceutical Services	22.886	0.22	0.23	15	0.265	15.265	0.01777
WU	Western Union Co	8.828	4.21	3.97	8.67	4.314	12.984	0.00583
WY	Weyerhaeuser	22.187		3.5	5	3.675	8.675	0.00979
WHR	Whirlpool Corp.	12.022	2.61	2.61	0.2	2.615	2.815	0.00172
WMB	Williams Companies	23.713	8.38	8.17	3.7	8.472	12.172	0.01468
WLTW	Willis Towers Watson	27.078	1.3	1.28	4.85	1.342	6.192	0.00853
WYNN	Wynn Resorts Ltd	7.965		2.73	5.46	2.879	8.339	0.00338
XEL	Xcel Energy Inc	37.546	2.44	2.37	5.85	2.509	8.359	0.01596
XLNX	Xilinx	25.589	1.48	1.45	7.47	1.558	9.028	0.01175
YUM	Yum! Brands Inc	28.359	2	1.92	6.63	2.047	8.677	0.01252
ZBH	Zimmer Biomet Holdings	29.316	0.7	0.7	3.66	0.726	4.386	0.00654
ZTS	Zoetis	77.662	0.49	0.45	8.97	0.490	9.460	0.03737

Total Market Capitalization 19659

Market Return 10.92

Exhibit No. _

Average 30-year T-bond yield April - September,
2020
1.37
Market Risk Premium
9.54

Market Capitalization was obtained as of October 5, 2020 So were forward dividend yield, trailing dividend yield and projected next 5-year earnings growth.

From Finance.yahoo.com

Exhibit No. ____(ZZ-7) - CAPM Page 1 of 2

CAPM

Market Return based on IBES Expected Earnings Forecast

[5] Red ROE 9.48% 9.48% 9.01% 6.14% 9.01%
ROE % 9.48% % 9.48% % 9.01% % 6.14%
9.48% 9.48% 9.01% 6.14%
9.48% 9.01% 6.14%
% 9.01% % 6.14%
% 6.14%
% 9.01%
% 10.44%
% 10.92%
11.87%
% 9.01%
% 8.53%
% 9.01%
% 9.96%
% 9.48%
% 9.96%
% 10.44%
% 10.92%
% 9.96%
% 10.44%
% 9.48%
% 9.01%
% 9.01%
% 9.01%
% 9.48%
% 9.96%
.% 11.39%

						Exhibit No	_(ZZ-7) -CAPM Page 2 of 2
26	Otter Tail Corp	0.85	1.37%	9.54%	8.11%	9.48%	
27	DNIA December	0.0	4 270/	0.540/	0.500/	0.000/	

20	Otter rail corp	0.65	1.57%	9.54%	0.1170	9.40%
27	PNM Resources	0.9	1.37%	9.54%	8.59%	9.96%
28	PPL Corporation	1.1	1.37%	9.54%	10.50%	11.87%
29	Public Service Enterprise Group Inc	0.9	1.37%	9.54%	8.59%	9.96%
30	Sempra	0.95	1.37%	9.54%	9.07%	10.44%
31	Southern Co	0.9	1.37%	9.54%	8.59%	9.96%
32	WEC Energy Group	0.8	1.37%	9.54%	7.63%	9.01%
33	Xcel Energy Inc	0.75	1.37%	9.54%	7.16%	8.53%
	Min	0.50				6.14%
	Max	1.10				11.87%
	Median	0.85				9.48%
	Average	0.87				9.72%
	Midpoint	0.80				9.01%

^[1] Betas are from three latest issues of Value Line (July, August and September 2020)

^{[2] 6-}month Average 30- year U.S. Treasury bond yields are from April - September 2020

^[3] MRP - See Exhibit___(ZZ-6)

^{[4] [1]}x[3]

^{[5] [2]+[4]}

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-8) - Risk Premium Model Page 1 of 23

Filing Date	Decision Date	Authorized ROE	Rate Case Duration (months)	Interest Rate	Risk Premium
11/30/1979	1/1/1980	14.50	1	10.12	4.38
4/6/1979	1/7/1980	14.39	9	9.41	4.98
10/1/1979	1/23/1980	15.50	3	10.15	5.35
4/29/1979	1/30/1980	13.86	9	9.55	4.31
7/17/1979	1/31/1980	12.61	6	9.76	2.85
4/6/1979	2/6/1980	13.71	10	9.56	4.15
10/17/1979	2/13/1980	12.80	3	10.45	2.35
5/31/1979	2/14/1980	13.00	8	9.70	3.30
8/2/1979	2/27/1980	13.75	6	10.11	3.64
10/23/1978	2/29/1980	13.75	16	9.57	4.18
4/6/1979	2/29/1980	14.00	10	9.74	4.26
5/22/1979	2/29/1980	14.77	9	9.84	4.93
9/10/1979	3/7/1980	12.70	5	10.48	2.22
10/30/1979	3/26/1980	14.16	4	11.04	3.12
5/1/1979	3/27/1980	14.24	11	10.01	4.23
12/28/1979	3/28/1980	14.50	3	11.60	2.90
6/11/1979	4/11/1980	12.75	10	10.21	2.54
9/17/1979	4/14/1980	13.85	7	10.82	3.03
12/7/1979	4/16/1980	15.50	4	11.40	4.10
8/31/1979	4/22/1980	13.90	7	10.72	3.18
8/16/1979	4/22/1980	13.25	8	10.72	2.64
10/4/1979	4/24/1980	16.80	6	10.99	5.81
1/4/1980	4/29/1980	15.50	3	11.63	3.87
9/21/1979	5/6/1980	13.70	7	10.87	2.83
6/22/1979	5/7/1980	15.00	10	10.32	4.68
4/2/1979	5/8/1980	13.75	13	10.07	3.68
7/27/1979	5/9/1980	14.35	9	10.50	3.85
8/15/1979	5/13/1980	13.60	9	10.60	3.00
2/15/1979	5/15/1980	13.25	15	9.97	3.28
5/25/1979	5/19/1980	13.75	12	10.23	3.52
3/26/1980	5/27/1980	14.60	2	11.07	3.53
11/2/1979	5/29/1980	16.00	6	11.04	4.96
11/16/1979	5/30/1980	13.80	6	11.08	2.72
2/28/1980	6/2/1980	15.63	3	11.38	4.25
11/13/1979	6/10/1980	13.78	7	11.01	2.77
1/16/1980	6/12/1980	14.25	4	11.32	2.93
8/3/1979	6/19/1980	13.40	10	10.48	2.92
8/16/1979	7/9/1980	14.75	10	10.51	4.24
9/17/1979	7/10/1980	15.00	9	10.66	4.34
2/22/1980	7/15/1980	15.80	4	10.99	4.81
8/24/1979	7/18/1980	13.80	10	10.54	3.26
8/28/1979	7/22/1980	14.10	10	10.55	3.55
4/25/1980	7/24/1980	15.00	3	10.16	4.84
3/21/1980	7/25/1980	13.48	4	10.61	2.87
10/19/1979	7/31/1980	14.58	9	10.78	3.80
2/25/1980	8/8/1980	14.00	5	10.90	3.10

			Exhibit No	_ ,	mium Model Page 2 of 23
1/29/1979	8/8/1980	13.50	18	9.97	3.53
3/10/1980	8/8/1980	15.45	5	10.74	4.71
3/17/1980	8/11/1980	14.85	4	10.68	4.17
12/28/1979	8/14/1980	14.00	7	10.94	3.06
5/22/1980	8/14/1980	16.25	2	10.19	6.06
10/5/1979	8/25/1980	13.75	10	10.74	3.01
2/20/1980	8/27/1980	13.80	6	10.95	2.85
6/30/1980	9/15/1980	15.80	2	10.69	5.11
3/31/1980	9/15/1980	13.50	5	10.62	2.88
3/29/1978	9/24/1980	12.50	30	10.01	2.49
3/31/1980	9/24/1980	15.00	5	10.67	4.33
11/30/1979	9/26/1980	13.75	10	10.91	2.84
3/14/1980	9/30/1980	14.20	6	10.83	3.37
2/29/1980	9/30/1980	14.10	7	10.93	3.17
4/7/1980	10/1/1980	13.90	5	10.66	3.24
12/15/1978	10/7/1980	12.50	22	10.05	2.45
5/5/1980	10/9/1980	14.50	5	10.60	3.90
5/5/1980	10/9/1980	14.50	5	10.60	3.90
6/17/1980	10/16/1980	16.10	4	10.78	5.32
4/16/1980	10/31/1980	14.25	6	10.75	3.50
2/1/1980	10/31/1980	13.75	9	11.12	2.63
4/30/1980	11/4/1980	15.00	6	10.74	4.26
4/8/1980	11/5/1980	14.00	7	10.80	3.20
4/18/1980	11/5/1980	13.75	6	10.77	2.98
4/15/1980	11/8/1980	13.75	6	10.80	2.95
12/11/1979	11/17/1980	14.00	11	11.07	2.93
1/17/1979	11/18/1980	14.00	22	10.18	3.82
6/26/1980	11/19/1980	13.00	4	11.16	1.84
5/28/1980	11/24/1980	14.00	6	10.97	3.03
5/15/1980	11/26/1980	14.00	6	10.95	3.05
7/3/1980	12/8/1980	15.10	5	11.35	3.75
5/9/1980	12/8/1980	14.15	7	11.00	3.15
9/30/1980	12/9/1980	15.35	2	12.00	3.35
5/7/1980	12/12/1980	15.45	7	11.04	4.41
6/27/1980	12/17/1980	13.25	5	11.39	1.86
8/1/1980	12/18/1980	15.80	4	11.70	4.10
5/23/1980	12/19/1980	14.64	7	11.15	3.49
4/7/1980	12/22/1980	13.45	8	11.10	2.35
7/2/1980	12/22/1980	15.00	5	11.45	3.55
7/1/1980	12/30/1980	14.50	6	11.45	3.05
5/16/1980	12/31/1980	13.39	7	11.17	2.22
2/15/1980	1/7/1981	14.30	10	11.33	2.97
12/28/1979	1/19/1981	15.25	12	11.30	3.95
6/30/1980	1/23/1981	14.40	6	11.52	2.88
8/18/1980	1/23/1981	13.10	5	11.86	1.24
3/3/1980	1/27/1981	15.00	11	11.33	3.67
4/29/1980	2/3/1981	15.25	9	11.24	4.01
4/29/1980	2/5/1981	15.75	9	11.25	4.50
5/7/1980	2/11/1981	15.60	9	11.31	4.29
4/29/1980	2/20/1981	15.25	9	11.32	3.93

			Exhibit No		emium Model Page 3 of 23
4/18/1980	3/12/1981	14.51	10	11.41	3.10
4/18/1980	3/12/1981	16.00	10	11.41	4.59
4/25/1980	3/13/1981	13.02	10	11.42	1.60
5/29/1980	3/18/1981	16.19	9	11.55	4.64
12/19/1980	3/19/1981	13.75	3	12.43	1.32
4/25/1980	3/23/1981	14.30	11	11.45	2.85
5/1/1980	3/25/1981	15.30	10	11.47	3.83
6/30/1980	4/1/1981	14.53	9	11.81	2.72
7/23/1980	4/3/1981	19.10	8	11.97	7.13
4/18/1980	4/9/1981	15.00	11	11.52	3.48
7/3/1980	4/9/1981	15.30	9	11.87	3.43
7/29/1980	4/9/1981	17.00	8	12.04	4.96
7/29/1980	4/9/1981	16.50	8	12.04	4.46
5/22/1980	4/15/1981	15.30	10	11.64	3.66
10/20/1980	4/16/1981	13.50	5	12.49	1.01
11/5/1980	4/17/1981	14.10	5	12.54	1.56
9/30/1980	4/21/1981	16.80	6	12.39	4.41
7/29/1980	4/24/1981	16.00	8	12.10	3.90
1/25/1980	4/27/1981	13.61	15	11.67	1.94
3/19/1979	4/27/1981	12.50	25	10.77	1.73
1/30/1981	4/29/1981	13.65	2	12.88	0.77
7/16/1980	5/4/1981	16.22	9	12.06	4.16
10/11/1979	5/5/1981	14.40	19	11.44	2.96
4/7/1981	5/7/1981	16.27	1	13.41	2.86
4/30/1979	5/8/1981	13.00	24	10.92	2.08
11/12/1980	5/15/1981	15.75	6	12.71	3.04
5/20/1980	5/18/1981	14.88	12	11.81	3.07
5/29/1980	5/20/1981	16.00	11	11.86	4.14
7/15/1980	5/21/1981	14.00	10	12.15	1.85
5/27/1980	5/26/1981	14.90	12	11.86	3.04
5/29/1980	5/27/1981	15.00	12	11.88	3.12
1/20/1981	5/29/1981	15.50	4	13.00	2.50
7/11/1980	6/3/1981	14.67	10	12.17	2.50
6/8/1979	6/5/1981	13.00	24	11.11	1.89
12/8/1980	6/10/1981	16.75	6	12.82	3.93
8/6/1980	6/17/1981	14.40	10	12.36	2.04
2/5/1981	6/18/1981	16.33	4	13.06	3.27
9/26/1980	6/26/1981	16.00	9	12.61	3.39
4/30/1981	6/30/1981	15.25	2	13.28	1.97
8/8/1980	7/1/1981	15.50	10	12.40	3.10
8/8/1980	7/1/1981	17.50	10	12.40	5.10
8/28/1980	7/10/1981	16.00	10	12.52	3.48
8/21/1980	7/14/1981	16.90	10	12.50	4.40
10/9/1980	7/15/1981	16.00	9	12.71	3.29
7/23/1980 7/24/1980	7/17/1981	15.00 15.00	11 12	12.36	2.64
4/13/1980 4/13/1981	7/20/1981 7/28/1981	13.48	3	12.37	2.63
6/30/1978	7/26/1981 7/31/1981	13.46	3 37	13.35	0.13
3/6/1981	8/5/1981	15.71	5	10.90 13.24	2.60 2.47
12/8/1980	8/10/1981	14.50	8	13.24 12.98	2.47 1.52
12/0/1300	0/10/1301	17.50	U	12.90	1.52

			Exhibit No	(ZZ-8) - Risk Pre	emium Model Page 4 of 23
2/17/1981	8/11/1981	15.00	5	13.22	1.78
5/21/1981	8/20/1981	16.50	3	13.43	3.07
12/17/1979	8/20/1981	13.50	20	11.94	1.56
3/31/1981	8/24/1981	15.00	4	13.44	1.56
3/2/1981	8/28/1981	15.00	5	13.35	1.65
1/5/1981	9/3/1981	14.50	8	13.18	1.32
3/23/1981	9/11/1981	16.00	5	13.54	2.46
2/23/1981	9/16/1981	16.00	6	13.44	2.56
5/1/1981	9/17/1981	16.50	4	13.71	2.79
4/22/1981	9/28/1981	15.50	5	13.74	1.76
5/15/1981	10/9/1981	15.75	4	13.84	1.91
7/6/1981	10/15/1981	16.25	3	14.21	2.04
4/2/1981	10/16/1981	16.50	6	13.77	2.73
12/30/1980	10/16/1981	15.50	9	13.37	2.13
1/5/1981	10/19/1981	14.25	9	13.40	0.85
3/20/1981	10/20/1981	15.25	7	13.72	1.53
11/30/1980	10/23/1981	16.00	10	13.32	2.68
11/18/1980	10/29/1981	16.50	11	13.31	3.19
3/31/1981	10/29/1981	14.75	7	13.82	0.93
9/30/1980	11/3/1981	15.17	13	13.15	2.02
6/2/1980	11/6/1981	15.17	17	12.55	2.62
4/30/1981	11/24/1981	15.50	6	13.89	1.61
7/2/1981	11/25/1981	16.10	4	14.14	1.96
7/2/1981	11/25/1981	16.10	4	14.14	1.96
3/6/1981	11/25/1981	15.25	8	13.68	1.57
1/29/1981	11/25/1981	15.35	10	13.57	1.78
3/16/1981	12/1/1981	16.50	8	13.70	2.80
5/18/1981	12/1/1981	15.70	6	13.86	1.84
4/6/1981	12/1/1981	16.49	7	13.80	2.69
1/5/1981	12/1/1981	16.00	11	13.45	2.55
9/4/1980	12/4/1981	16.00	15	13.05	2.95
4/16/1981	12/11/1981	16.25	7	13.80	2.45
6/15/1981	12/14/1981	14.00	6	13.93	0.07
5/15/1981	12/15/1981	16.00	7	13.82	2.18
5/12/1981	12/18/1981	15.45	7	13.81	1.64
9/17/1980	12/30/1981	14.25	15 _	13.13	1.12
5/11/1981	12/31/1981	16.15	7	13.81	2.34
7/10/1981	1/4/1982	15.50	5	14.03	1.47
5/1/1981	1/11/1982	14.50	8	13.83	0.67
5/6/1981	1/13/1982	14.75	8	13.83	0.92
12/30/1980	1/15/1982	15.00	12	13.47	1.53
9/16/1980	1/15/1982	16.50	16	13.16	3.34
4/15/1981	1/22/1982	16.25	9	13.82	2.43
4/16/1981	1/27/1982	16.84	9	13.83	3.01
7/17/1981	1/29/1982	15.50	6	14.08	1.42
5/29/1981	2/1/1982	15.85	8 9	13.88	1.97
4/14/1981 7/10/1981	2/3/1982 2/8/1982	16.44 15.50	9 7	13.83	2.61
2/13/1981	2/8/1982 2/11/1982	16.00	7 12	14.07	1.43
11/25/1981	2/11/1982 2/11/1982	16.00	2	13.68	2.32
11/23/1301	۷/۱۱/۱۵0۷	10.20	4	13.89	2.31

			Exhibit No	,	mium Model Page 5 of 23
7/15/1981	2/17/1982	15.00	7	14.10	0.90
8/1/1980	2/19/1982	15.17	18	13.06	2.11
8/14/1981	2/26/1982	15.25	6	14.13	1.12
5/1/1981	3/1/1982	15.03	10	13.89	1.14
2/20/1981	3/3/1982	15.00	12	13.70	1.30
4/16/1981	3/8/1982	17.10	10	13.85	3.25
5/14/1981	3/12/1982	16.25	10	13.87	2.38
5/5/1981	3/17/1982	17.30	10	13.87	3.43
4/20/1981	3/22/1982	15.10	11	13.84	1.26
7/1/1981	3/30/1982	15.50	9	13.99	1.51
7/2/1981	3/31/1982	17.00	9	13.99	3.01
10/5/1981	4/1/1982	16.50	5	13.89	2.61
10/28/1981	4/2/1982	15.50	5	13.77	1.73
11/4/1981	4/5/1982	15.50	5	13.73	1.77
7/9/1981	4/8/1982	16.40	9	13.99	2.41
10/13/1981	4/13/1982	14.50	6	13.84	0.66
7/24/1981	4/23/1982	15.75	9	13.98	1.77
7/15/1981	4/27/1982	15.00	9	13.96	1.04
9/29/1981	4/28/1982	15.75	7	13.85	1.90
10/16/1981	4/30/1982	15.50	6	13.77	1.73
11/9/1981	5/3/1982	16.60	5	13.66	2.94
12/21/1981	5/14/1982	15.50	4	13.75	1.75
2/6/1981	5/18/1982	15.42	15	13.63	1.79
8/7/1981	5/19/1982	14.69	9	13.91	0.78
4/24/1981	5/20/1982	15.10	13	13.78	1.32
8/21/1981	5/20/1982	15.50	9	13.91	1.59
9/11/1981	5/20/1982	15.00	8	13.84	1.16
7/29/1981	5/21/1982	17.75	9	13.91	3.84
11/16/1981	5/28/1982	15.50	6	13.61	1.89
11/13/1981	5/28/1982	17.00	6	13.61	3.39
8/21/1981	6/9/1982	17.86	9	13.88	3.98
11/16/1981	6/14/1982	15.75	7	13.62	2.13
12/29/1981	6/18/1982	15.50	5	13.71	1.79
7/31/1981	6/21/1982	14.90	10	13.89	1.01
2/12/1982 3/18/1982	6/23/1982 6/23/1982	16.00	4 3	13.54	2.46
5/6/1981	7/1/1982	16.17 16.00	3 14	13.49	2.68
8/17/1981	7/1/1982	15.62	10	13.78	2.22
5/21/1982	7/2/1982	17.00	10	13.89	1.73
12/18/1981	7/13/1982	14.00	6	13.81 13.74	3.19
8/21/1981	7/13/1982	16.80	10		0.26
8/26/1981	7/13/1982	15.76	10	13.89	2.91
9/30/1981	7/14/1982	16.02	9	13.88 13.78	1.88 2.24
2/23/1982	7/19/1982	16.50	4	13.76	2.24
9/11/1981	7/19/1982	14.50	10	13.82	0.68
12/18/1981	7/27/1982	16.75	7	13.72	3.03
3/26/1982	7/29/1982	16.50	4	13.72	3.03 2.95
11/16/1981	8/11/1982	17.50	8	13.63	2.95 3.87
10/2/1981	8/25/1982	16.00	10	13.68	2.32
4/5/1982	9/3/1982	16.20	5	13.34	2.86
	5. 5 , 1. 5 5 2	0	•	10.0-1	2.00

			Exhibit No	(ZZ-8) - Risk Pre	emium Model Page 6 of 23
7/15/1982	9/8/1982	15.00	1	12.90	2.10
11/23/1981	9/15/1982	13.08	9	13.50	(0.42)
10/30/1981	9/15/1982	16.25	10	13.50	2.75
3/17/1982	9/17/1982	15.25	6	13.29	1.96
2/19/1982	9/24/1982	14.50	7	13.28	1.22
3/1/1982	9/27/1982	15.25	7	13.25	2.00
11/23/1981	10/15/1982	15.90	10	13.32	2.58
4/5/1982	10/22/1982	15.75	6	12.94	2.81
5/28/1982	10/22/1982	17.15	4	12.81	4.34
1/8/1982	10/29/1982	15.54	9	13.19	2.35
3/31/1982	11/1/1982	15.50	7	12.88	2.62
1/4/1982	11/3/1982	17.20	10	13.18	4.02
7/30/1982	11/4/1982	16.25	3	12.00	4.25
12/31/1981	11/5/1982	16.20	10	13.16	3.04
5/14/1982	11/9/1982	16.00	5	12.67	3.33
1/4/1982	11/23/1982	15.50	10	13.02	2.48
2/19/1982	12/6/1982	15.00	9	12.72	2.28
5/14/1982	12/10/1982	15.50	7	12.36	3.14
7/30/1982	12/14/1982	16.40	4	11.58	4.82
6/1/1982	12/14/1982	15.30	6	12.26	3.04
4/16/1982	12/20/1982	16.00	8	12.40	3.60
6/4/1982	12/21/1982	15.85	6	12.17	3.68
12/30/1981	12/21/1982	14.75	11	12.84	1.91
3/8/1982	12/22/1982	16.75	9	12.54	4.21
2/8/1982	12/22/1982	16.58	10	12.66	3.92
9/13/1982	12/22/1982	16.25	3	11.02	5.23
3/17/1982	12/29/1982	14.90	9	12.46	2.44
3/17/1982	12/29/1982	16.25	9	12.46	3.79
6/25/1982	12/30/1982	16.35	6	11.88	4.47
6/29/1982	12/30/1982	16.00	6	11.85	4.15
7/28/1982	12/30/1982	16.77	5	11.51	5.26
3/19/1982	1/5/1983	17.33	9	12.40	4.93
2/18/1982	1/11/1983	15.90	10	12.48	3.42
2/19/1982	1/12/1983	15.50	10	12.47	3.03
7/6/1982	1/12/1983	14.63	6	11.69	2.94
3/26/1982	1/20/1983	17.75	10	12.28	5.47
7/30/1982	1/21/1983	15.00	5	11.35	3.65
2/26/1982	1/24/1983	15.50	11	12.37	3.13
3/17/1982	2/1/1983	18.50	10	12.27	6.23
4/8/1982	2/4/1983	14.00	10	12.15	1.85
4/13/1982	2/10/1983	15.00	10	12.11	2.89
7/28/1982	2/22/1983	15.50	6	11.32	4.18
9/10/1982	3/2/1983	15.25	5	10.90	4.35
4/16/1982	3/9/1983	15.20	10	11.98	3.22
9/22/1982	3/18/1983	15.25	5	10.79	4.46
4/30/1982	3/23/1983	15.40 15.00	10	11.87	3.53
7/2/1982 8/3/1982	3/24/1983 3/29/1983	15.00 15.50	8 7	11.44	3.56
8/3/1982 7/2/1982	3/29/1983	15.50 16.71	9	11.16	4.34
7/2/1982 7/2/1982	3/30/1983 4/4/1983	15.20	9	11.42	5.29
1/2/1902	4/4/1303	13.20	3	11.42	3.78

			Exhibit No	(ZZ-8) - Risk Pre	emium Model Page 7 of 23
8/13/1982	4/8/1983	15.50	7	11.03	4.47
6/23/1982	4/11/1983	14.81	9	11.49	3.32
4/27/1982	4/19/1983	14.50	11	11.79	2.71
10/15/1982	4/29/1983	16.00	6	10.65	5.35
11/17/1982	5/1/1983	14.50	5	10.62	3.88
1/12/1983	5/9/1983	15.50	3	10.65	4.85
12/22/1982	5/11/1983	16.46	4	10.61	5.85
7/7/1982	5/23/1983	14.90	10	11.24	3.66
7/9/1982	5/25/1983	15.50	10	11.21	4.29
12/29/1981	5/27/1983	15.00	17	12.15	2.85
11/16/1982	5/31/1983	15.50	6	10.61	4.89
7/7/1982	5/31/1983	14.00	10	11.23	2.77
6/18/1982	6/2/1983	14.50	11	11.37	3.13
7/30/1982	6/17/1983	15.03	10	11.04	3.99
12/6/1982	7/1/1983	14.80	6	10.66	4.14
8/13/1982	7/1/1983	14.90	10	10.93	3.97
8/27/1982	7/19/1983	15.10	10	10.89	4.21
7/30/1982	7/19/1983	15.00	11	11.05	3.95
8/30/1982	7/25/1983	16.25	10	10.89	5.36
1/28/1983	7/28/1983	15.90	6	10.79	5.11
11/30/1982	8/3/1983	16.50	8	10.76	5.74
11/5/1982	8/3/1983	16.34	9	10.73	5.61
11/19/1982	8/19/1983	15.00	9	10.81	4.19
3/22/1983	8/22/1983	16.40	5	10.95	5.45
11/22/1982	8/22/1983	15.50	9	10.82	4.68
1/10/1983	8/31/1983	14.75	7	10.92	3.83
7/15/1983	9/7/1983	15.00	1	11.68	3.32
11/26/1982	9/14/1983	15.78	9	10.89	4.89
7/6/1982	9/16/1983	15.00	14	11.28	3.72
2/11/1983	9/19/1983	14.50	7	10.99	3.51
3/3/1983	9/20/1983	16.50	6	11.02	5.48
3/7/1983	9/29/1983	15.50	6	11.05	4.45
8/27/1982	9/30/1983	16.15	13	11.03	5.12
3/1/1983	9/30/1983	15.25	7	11.04	4.21
12/17/1982	10/4/1983	14.80	9	10.96	3.84
5/10/1983	10/7/1983	16.00	5	11.29	4.71
11/19/1982	10/18/1983	14.50	11	10.94	3.56
1/21/1983	10/19/1983	16.50	9	11.04	5.46
1/21/1983	10/19/1983	16.25	9	11.04	5.21
1/28/1983	10/27/1983	15.20	9	11.07	4.13
8/16/1983	11/10/1983	14.35	2	11.62	2.73
8/31/1983	11/23/1983	16.00	2	11.63	4.37
2/23/1983	11/23/1983	16.15	9	11.14	5.01
8/29/1983	11/30/1983	15.00	3	11.63	3.37
2/7/1983	12/5/1983	15.25	10	11.15	4.10
3/7/1983	12/6/1983	15.07	9 4	11.19	3.88
7/15/1983 1/21/1983	12/8/1983 12/9/1983	15.90 14.75		11.65	4.25
1/21/1983	12/9/1983	14.75 14.50	10 12	11.15	3.60
6/9/1983	12/12/1983	15.56	6	11.08	3.42
0/3/1303	12/13/1303	13.30	U	11.54	4.02

			Exhibit No		mium Model Page 8 of 23
5/27/1983	12/19/1983	14.80	6	11.51	3.29
3/31/1983	12/20/1983	14.69	8	11.28	3.41
6/10/1983	12/20/1983	16.25	6	11.55	4.70
2/1/1983	12/22/1983	14.75	10	11.19	3.56
7/5/1983	1/3/1984	14.75	6	11.66	3.09
2/16/1983	1/10/1984	15.90	10	11.23	4.67
7/15/1983	1/12/1984	15.60	6	11.69	3.91
3/18/1983	1/18/1984	13.75	10	11.30	2.45
4/6/1983	1/19/1984	15.90	9	11.34	4.56
7/15/1983	1/31/1984	15.25	6	11.69	3.56
5/4/1983	2/1/1984	14.80	9	11.46	3.34
4/6/1983	2/6/1984	14.75	10	11.37	3.38
4/26/1983	2/9/1984	15.25	9	11.44	3.81
1/25/1983	2/20/1984	15.00	13	11.27	3.73
1/28/1983	2/20/1984	15.00	12	11.27	3.73
9/2/1983	2/22/1984	14.75	5	11.71	3.04
5/27/1983	2/28/1984	14.50	9	11.59	2.91
9/6/1983	3/2/1984	14.25	5	11.74	2.51
4/29/1983	3/20/1984	16.00	10	11.54	4.46
7/1/1983	3/23/1984	15.50	8	11.76	3.74
7/13/1983	4/11/1984	15.72	9	11.83	3.89
4/29/1983	4/17/1984	15.00	11	11.62	3.38
5/27/1983	4/18/1984	16.20	10	11.73	4.47
11/23/1983	5/16/1984	15.00	5	12.20	2.80
5/15/1984	5/29/1984	15.10	0	13.58	1.52
11/30/1983	6/13/1984	15.25	6	12.40	2.85
1/25/1984	6/22/1984	16.25	4	12.68	3.57
12/16/1983	6/29/1984	15.25	6	12.54	2.71
8/19/1983	7/10/1984	16.00	10	12.25	3.75
10/7/1983	7/12/1984	16.50	9	12.38	4.12
9/12/1983	7/17/1984	14.14	10	12.31	1.83
1/13/1984	7/18/1984	15.30	6	12.71	2.59
9/19/1983	7/19/1984	14.30	10	12.33	1.97
10/12/1983	7/24/1984	16.79	9	12.42	4.37
1/17/1984	7/31/1984	16.00	6	12.74	3.26
10/14/1983	8/17/1984	14.30	10	12.44	1.86
1/5/1984	9/6/1984	16.00	8	12.66	3.34
12/12/1983	9/17/1984	17.38	9	12.58	4.80
8/10/1984	9/28/1984	16.25	1	12.37	3.88
12/5/1983	9/28/1984	15.00	9	12.55	2.45
12/30/1983	10/9/1984	14.75	9	12.60	2.15
3/9/1984	10/12/1984	15.60	7	12.82	2.78
11/23/1983	10/22/1984	15.00	11	12.49	2.51
4/19/1984	10/26/1984	16.40	6	12.81	3.59
5/1/1984	10/31/1984	16.25	6	12.78	3.47
4/27/1984	11/7/1984	15.60	6	12.74	2.86
6/24/1984	11/9/1984	16.00	4	12.47	3.53
3/6/1984	11/20/1984	15.92	8	12.65	3.27
6/15/1984	12/4/1984	16.50	5	12.39	4.11
7/2/1984	12/18/1984	16.40	5	12.22	4.18

			Exhibit No		mium Model Page 9 of 23
6/1/1984	12/19/1984	14.75	6	12.39	2.36
4/18/1984	12/20/1984	16.00	8	12.54	3.46
2/3/1984	1/3/1985	14.75	11	12.44	2.31
5/4/1984	1/10/1985	15.75	8	12.44	3.31
6/15/1984	1/11/1985	16.30	7	12.23	4.07
1/27/1984	1/23/1985	15.80	12	12.38	3.42
4/27/1984	1/24/1985	15.82	9	12.41	3.41
4/27/1984	1/25/1985	16.75	9	12.40	4.35
5/4/1984	1/30/1985	14.90	9	12.37	2.53
4/13/1984	1/31/1985	14.75	9	12.39	2.36
5/4/1984	3/1/1985	13.84	10	12.30	1.54
4/3/1984	3/8/1985	16.85	11	12.33	4.52
4/20/1984	3/14/1985	15.50	10	12.30	3.20
10/16/1984	3/15/1985	15.62	5	11.52	4.10
3/9/1984	4/3/1985	14.60	13	12.30	2.30
5/18/1984	4/9/1985	15.50	10	12.19	3.31
5/23/1984	4/16/1985	15.70	10	12.15	3.55
7/19/1984	4/22/1985	14.00	9	11.85	2.15
7/27/1984	4/26/1985	15.50	9	11.80	3.70
7/5/1984	5/2/1985	14.68	10	11.90	2.78
7/13/1984	5/29/1985	14.61	10	11.79	2.82
8/17/1984	7/9/1985	15.00	10	11.49	3.51
6/15/1984	7/26/1985	14.50	13	11.70	2.80
9/7/1984	8/2/1985	14.80	10	11.35	3.45
11/30/1984	8/28/1985	15.50	9	11.10	4.40
11/9/1984	9/9/1985	14.90	10	11.10	3.80
2/11/1985	9/9/1985	14.60	7	10.95	3.65
2/15/1985	9/17/1985	14.90	7	10.93	3.97
3/29/1985	9/23/1985	15.00	5	10.78	4.22
4/9/1985	10/2/1985	14.75	5	10.72	4.03
11/26/1984	10/2/1985	14.00	10	11.04	2.96
4/10/1985	10/3/1985	15.25	5	10.71	4.54
1/24/1985	10/24/1985	15.85	9	10.90	4.95
1/24/1985	10/24/1985	15.82	9	10.90	4.92
2/15/1985	10/28/1985	16.00	8	10.86	5.14
1/3/1985	10/29/1985	16.65	9	10.93	5.72
5/17/1985	10/31/1985	15.06	5 6	10.53	4.53
5/3/1985 4/15/1985	11/7/1985 11/8/1985	15.50 14.30	6	10.57	4.93
8/7/1984	12/12/1985	14.75	16	10.64	3.66
8/28/1984	12/18/1985	15.00	15	11.15	3.60
2/8/1985	12/20/1985	14.50	10	11.07	3.93
3/1/1985	12/20/1985	14.50	9	10.70	3.80
2/27/1985	1/24/1986	15.40	11	10.67 10.55	3.83 4.85
6/24/1985	1/31/1986	15.00	7	10.33	4.83
3/18/1985	2/11/1986	12.50	, 11	10.17	4.63 2.07
5/3/1985	2/18/1986	16.00	9	10.43	5.79
4/24/1985	2/24/1986	14.50	10	10.23	4.27
3/18/1985	2/26/1986	14.00	11	10.25	3.64
7/9/1985	3/5/1986	14.90	7	9.97	4.93

			Exhibit No	. ,	emium Model Page 10 of 23
6/3/1985	3/11/1986	14.50	9	9.99	4.51
4/19/1985	3/12/1986	13.50	10	10.13	3.37
4/26/1985	3/27/1986	14.10	11	10.00	4.10
6/18/1985	4/4/1986	15.00	9	9.78	5.22
9/10/1985	4/14/1986	13.40	7	9.39	4.01
8/14/1985	5/16/1986	14.50	9	9.24	5.26
10/25/1985	5/29/1986	13.90	7	8.71	5.19
7/12/1985	5/30/1986	15.10	10	9.32	5.78
11/25/1985	6/11/1986	14.00	6	8.44	5.56
7/2/1985	6/24/1986	16.63	11	9.23	7.40
12/17/1985	6/26/1986	12.00	6	8.20	3.80
7/15/1985	7/10/1986	14.34	12	9.10	5.24
5/12/1986	7/11/1986	12.75	2	7.48	5.27
8/28/1985	7/17/1986	12.40	10	8.84	3.56
10/18/1985	7/25/1986	14.25	9	8.48	5.77
7/3/1985	8/6/1986	13.50	13	9.01	4.49
12/30/1985	8/14/1986	13.50	7	7.95	5.55
9/13/1985	9/16/1986	12.75	12	8.53	4.22
12/17/1985	9/19/1986	13.25	9	7.95	5.30
5/24/1985	10/1/1986	14.00	16	8.95	5.05
3/27/1986	10/3/1986	13.40	6	7.44	5.96
10/22/1986	10/31/1986	13.50	0	7.70	5.80
5/5/1986	11/5/1986	13.00	6	7.49	5.51
6/20/1986	12/3/1986	12.90	5	7.47	5.43
3/18/1986	12/4/1986	14.44	8	7.49	6.95
2/5/1986	12/16/1986	13.60	10	7.63	5.97
3/3/1986	12/30/1986	13.00	10	7.51	5.49
4/11/1986	1/12/1987	12.40	9	7.46	4.94
2/13/1986	1/27/1987	12.71	11	7.56	5.15
5/1/1986	3/2/1987	12.47	10	7.47	5.00
9/5/1986	3/3/1987	13.60	5	7.52	6.08
6/1/1986	3/10/1987	13.50	9	7.47	6.03
4/18/1986	3/13/1987	13.00	10	7.47	5.53
1/5/1987	3/31/1987	13.00	2	7.49	5.51
12/13/1984	4/6/1987	13.00	28	9.08	3.92
11/10/1986	5/5/1987	12.85	5	7.63	5.22
11/10/1986	5/12/1987	12.65	6	7.67	4.98
10/10/1986	5/28/1987	13.50	7	7.76	5.74
8/22/1986	6/15/1987	13.20	9	7.78	5.42
12/17/1986	6/30/1987	12.50	6	7.97	4.53
4/6/1987	7/8/1987	12.00	3	8.55	3.45
4/26/1986	7/10/1987	12.90	14	7.72	5.18
6/20/1986	7/16/1987	13.50	13	7.76	5.74
6/29/1987	7/27/1987	13.00	0	8.57	4.43
8/28/1986	7/27/1987	13.40	11	7.88	5.52
1/23/1987	7/27/1987	13.50	6	8.17	5.33
2/25/1987	7/31/1987	12.98	5	8.32	4.66
1/6/1987	8/26/1987	12.63	7	8.21	4.42
2/27/1987	8/26/1987	12.75	6	8.42	4.33
3/6/1987	8/27/1987	13.25	5	8.47	4.78

			Exhibit No		emium Model Page 11 of 23
5/13/1986	9/9/1987	13.00	16	7.88	5.12
11/7/1986	10/2/1987	11.50	10	8.23	3.27
3/6/1987	10/15/1987	13.00	7	8.72	4.28
1/30/1987	11/2/1987	13.00	9	8.60	4.40
10/30/1987	11/19/1987	13.00	0	8.92	4.08
5/19/1987	11/30/1987	12.00	6	9.02	2.98
11/26/1986	12/3/1987	14.20	12	8.42	5.78
8/26/1986	12/15/1987	13.25	15	8.29	4.96
11/17/1986	12/16/1987	13.72	13	8.43	5.29
3/6/1987	12/18/1987	13.50	9	8.80	4.70
4/24/1987	12/21/1987	12.01	8	9.00	3.01
6/1/1987	12/22/1987	12.00	6	9.05	2.95
5/1/1987	12/22/1987	13.00	7	9.02	3.98
2/23/1987	1/20/1988	13.80	, 11	9.02 8.76	5.04
6/8/1987	1/26/1988	13.90	7	9.04	4.86
6/19/1987	1/29/1988	13.20	7	9.06	4.00
8/8/1987	2/4/1988	12.60	6	9.15	3.45
7/31/1987	3/24/1988	11.24	7	9.00	2.24
4/6/1987	3/30/1988	12.72	11	8.86	3.86
12/18/1985	4/1/1988	12.50	27	8.24	4.26
10/9/1987	5/11/1988	13.50	7	8.88	4.62
12/17/1987	6/30/1988	12.75	6	8.83	3.92
11/20/1987	7/1/1988	12.75	7	8.87	3.88
8/21/1987	7/20/1988	13.40	11	9.02	4.38
3/1/1988	8/29/1988	12.75	6	9.02	3.73
8/11/1987	8/30/1988	13.50	12	9.04	4.46
2/29/1988	10/13/1988	13.10	7	9.01	4.09
1/4/1988	12/20/1988	13.00	11	8.94	4.06
5/20/1988	12/20/1988	12.25	7	9.07	3.18
7/1/1988	12/21/1988	12.90	5	9.07	3.83
6/10/1987	12/27/1988	13.00	18	8.99	4.01
5/2/1988	12/28/1988	13.10	8	9.08	4.02
4/15/1988	1/27/1989	13.00	9	9.06	3.94
7/15/1988	1/31/1989	13.00	6	9.05	3.95
2/19/1988	3/1/1989	12.76	12	8.98	3.78
4/11/1988	3/8/1989	13.00	11	9.05	3.95
11/19/1987	3/30/1989	14.00	16	8.97	5.03
4/15/1988	4/18/1989	13.00	12	9.06	3.94
10/13/1988	5/5/1989	12.40	6	9.00	3.40
9/30/1988	6/8/1989	13.50	8	8.96	4.54
12/16/1988	6/30/1989	13.00	6	8.86	4.14
6/30/1988	8/14/1989	12.50	13	8.87	3.63
11/10/1988	10/24/1989	12.50	11	8.63	3.87
12/30/1988	11/9/1989	13.00	10	8.53	4.47
5/22/1989	12/15/1989	13.00	6	8.10	4.90
3/31/1989	12/21/1989	12.90	8	8.26	4.64
6/1/1989	12/27/1989	13.00	6	8.06	4.94
6/1/1989	12/27/1989	12.50	6	8.06	4.44
12/19/1989	1/10/1990	12.80	0	7.98	4.82
5/1/1989	1/11/1990	12.90	8	8.15	4.75

			Exhibit No	. ,	emium Model Page 12 of 23
2/17/1989	1/17/1990	12.80	11	8.35	4.45
7/14/1989	1/26/1990	12.00	6	8.05	3.95
9/15/1989	3/30/1990	12.90	6	8.18	4.72
3/31/1989	4/4/1990	15.76	12	8.30	7.46
6/12/1989	4/12/1990	12.52	10	8.18	4.34
7/21/1989	4/19/1990	12.75	9	8.20	4.55
5/26/1989	5/21/1990	12.10	12	8.26	3.84
11/17/1989	5/29/1990	12.40	6	8.41	3.99
8/15/1989	5/31/1990	12.00	9	8.30	3.70
1/29/1990	6/4/1990	12.90	4	8.63	4.27
7/13/1989	6/6/1990	12.25	10	8.28	3.97
9/29/1989	6/15/1990	13.20	8	8.33	4.87
12/29/1989	6/27/1990	12.90	6	8.54	4.36
12/15/1989	6/29/1990	12.50	6	8.49	4.01
9/1/1989	7/6/1990	12.35	10	8.32	4.03
8/15/1989	7/6/1990	12.10	10	8.31	3.79
8/1/1989	8/16/1990	13.21	12	8.33	4.88
8/24/1989	9/26/1990	11.45	13	8.42	3.03
4/2/1990	10/2/1990	13.00	6	8.71	4.29
11/17/1989	10/5/1990	12.84	10	8.53	4.31
11/17/1989	11/21/1990	12.70	12	8.56	4.14
3/15/1990	12/13/1990	12.30	9	8.67	3.63
5/21/1990	12/17/1990	12.87	7	8.66	4.21
3/30/1990	12/18/1990	13.10	8	8.68	4.42
6/26/1990	12/19/1990	12.00	5	8.68	3.32
7/3/1990	12/20/1990	12.75	5	8.69	4.06
6/29/1990	12/21/1990	12.50	5	8.68	3.82
8/31/1990	12/27/1990	12.79	3	8.67	4.12
5/1/1990	1/2/1991	13.10	8	8.65	4.45
4/20/1990 6/1/1990	1/4/1991 1/15/1991	12.50	8 7	8.65	3.85
2/27/1990	1/25/1991	12.75 11.70	, 11	8.62	4.13
3/22/1990	2/4/1991	12.50	10	8.62	3.08
5/31/1990	2/14/1991	12.72	8	8.61	3.89
8/24/1990	2/22/1991	12.72	6	8.56 8.53	4.16 4.27
4/12/1990	3/8/1991	13.00	11	8.56	4.44
10/9/1989	5/7/1991	13.50	19	8.41	5.09
11/1/1990	5/30/1991	12.75	7	8.26	4.49
7/31/1990	6/12/1991	12.00	10	8.46	3.54
8/3/1990	6/25/1991	11.70	10	8.46	3.24
12/15/1990	7/1/1991	12.00	6	8.25	3.75
9/27/1990	7/3/1991	12.50	9	8.36	4.14
1/7/1991	8/1/1991	12.90	6	8.28	4.62
1/16/1990	8/16/1991	13.20	19	8.49	4.71
2/15/1991	9/27/1991	12.50	7	8.24	4.26
4/2/1991	9/30/1991	12.25	6	8.25	4.00
12/28/1990	10/23/1991	12.50	9	8.20	4.30
3/8/1991	10/31/1991	11.80	7	8.21	3.59
1/4/1991	11/1/1991	12.00	10	8.20	3.80
5/17/1991	11/5/1991	12.25	5	8.19	4.06

			Exhibit No	(ZZ-8) - Risk Pre F	emium Model Page 13 of 23
4/12/1991	11/12/1991	12.50	7	8.18	4.32
12/28/1990	11/12/1991	13.25	10	8.19	5.06
4/30/1991	11/25/1991	12.40	6	8.16	4.24
5/16/1991	11/26/1991	12.50	6	8.16	4.34
5/31/1991	12/19/1991	12.60	6	8.11	4.49
4/1/1991	12/19/1991	12.80	8	8.14	4.66
5/1/1991	1/9/1992	12.80	8	8.08	4.72
3/26/1991	1/16/1992	12.75	9	8.08	4.67
3/18/1991	1/21/1992	12.00	10	8.08	3.92
4/2/1991	1/22/1992	13.00	9	8.07	4.93
7/26/1991	1/31/1992	12.00	6	7.88	4.12
3/19/1991	2/11/1992	12.40	10	8.06	4.34
6/17/1991	3/16/1992	11.43	9	7.97	3.46
4/24/1991	3/18/1992	12.28	10	8.03	4.25
7/19/1991	4/2/1992	12.10	8	7.91	4.19
5/17/1991	4/9/1992	11.45	10	8.00	3.45
7/12/1991	4/10/1992	11.50	9	7.92	3.58
11/4/1991	5/5/1992	11.50	6	7.83	3.67
10/25/1991	6/1/1992	12.30	7	7.84	4.46
12/5/1991	6/26/1992	12.35	6	7.82	4.53
8/2/1991	6/29/1992	11.00	11	7.88	3.12
9/16/1991	7/13/1992	13.50	10	7.84	5.66
8/28/1991	7/22/1992	11.20	10	7.84	3.36
1/30/1992	8/6/1992	12.50	6	7.83	4.67
12/27/1991	9/28/1992	11.40	9	7.71	3.69
3/15/1992	9/30/1992	11.75	6	7.69	4.06
4/11/1991	10/16/1992	13.16	18	7.89	5.27
5/26/1992	11/3/1992	12.00	5	7.56	4.44
5/1/1992	12/15/1992	11.00	7	7.59	3.41
12/30/1991	12/22/1992	12.40	11	7.67	4.73
3/31/1992	12/22/1992	12.30	8	7.63	4.67
11/14/1991	12/30/1992	12.00	13	7.68	4.32
6/1/1992	1/12/1993	12.00	7	7.53	4.47
4/24/1992	1/21/1993	11.25	9	7.57	3.68
1/31/1992	2/2/1993	11.40	12	7.64	3.76
5/1/1992	2/15/1993	12.30	9	7.53	4.77
7/29/1992	2/24/1993	11.90	7	7.40	4.50
7/31/1992	2/26/1993	11.80	7	7.39	4.41
12/20/1991	2/26/1993	12.20	14	7.60	4.60
9/25/1992	4/23/1993	11.75	7	7.25	4.50
8/18/1992	5/14/1993	11.50	8	7.23	4.27
11/16/1992	5/28/1993	11.00	6	7.11	3.89
10/26/1992	6/3/1993	12.00	7	7.16	4.84
11/20/1992	6/18/1993	12.10	7	7.07	5.03
8/7/1992	6/25/1993	11.67	10	7.19	4.48
9/1/1992	7/21/1993	11.38	10 16	7.13	4.25
3/12/1992 10/30/1992	7/23/1993 9/21/1993	10.46 10.50	16 10	7.35	3.11
1/4/1993	9/21/1993	10.50	8	6.91	3.59
4/27/1993	11/12/1993	12.00	o 18	6.74	4.86
7/21/1332	11/12/1333	12.00	10	7.06	4.94

			Exhibit No	_ ,	emium Model Page 14 of 23
1/20/1993	11/26/1993	11.00	10	6.59	4.41
3/1/1993	12/14/1993	10.55	9	6.49	4.06
11/12/1992	12/16/1993	10.60	13	6.72	3.88
3/31/1993	12/21/1993	11.30	8	6.45	4.85
7/21/1993	1/4/1994	10.07	5	6.18	3.89
1/5/1993	1/13/1994	11.00	12	6.58	4.42
7/1/1992	1/21/1994	11.00	18	6.87	4.13
5/17/1993	2/17/1994	10.60	9	6.35	4.25
3/6/1991	2/25/1994	12.00	36	7.37	4.63
11/1/1993	3/1/1994	11.00	4	6.31	4.69
5/10/1993	5/10/1994	11.75	12	6.52	5.23
10/1/1993	5/13/1994	10.50	7	6.55	3.95
2/15/1994	10/31/1994	10.00	8	7.41	2.59
1/18/1994	11/9/1994	10.85	9	7.33	3.52
1/14/1994	11/9/1994	10.85	9	7.32	3.53
1/12/1994	11/28/1994	11.06	10	7.35	3.71
4/14/1994	12/8/1994	11.70	7	7.63	4.07
2/4/1994	12/8/1994	11.50	10	7.45	4.05
5/16/1994	12/14/1994	10.95	7	7.68	3.27
3/31/1994	12/15/1994	11.50	8	7.62	3.88
4/15/1994	12/19/1994	11.50	8	7.64	3.86
2/10/1994	1/9/1995	12.28	11	7.51	4.77
6/30/1994	1/31/1995	11.00	7	7.78	3.22
8/31/1993	2/17/1995	11.90	17	7.12	4.78
6/22/1994	3/9/1995	11.50	8	7.74	3.76
3/17/1994	3/20/1995	12.00	12	7.61	4.39
7/6/1994	3/23/1995	12.81	8	7.73	5.08
11/8/1993	3/29/1995	11.60	16	7.30	4.30
12/30/1993	4/7/1995	11.00	15	7.41	3.59
2/4/1994	4/19/1995	11.00	14	7.51	3.49
7/8/1994	5/12/1995	11.63	10	7.66	3.97
8/17/1994	5/25/1995	11.20	9	7.65	3.55
9/26/1994	6/9/1995	11.25	8	7.59	3.66
5/16/1994	6/21/1995	12.25	13	7.53	4.72
9/30/1994	6/30/1995	11.10	9	7.51	3.59
3/27/1995	9/11/1995	11.30	5	6.88	4.42
12/30/1994	9/27/1995	11.50	9	7.10	4.40
3/3/1994	9/27/1995	11.75	19	7.34	4.41
6/1/1995	9/27/1995	11.30	3	6.68	4.62
3/15/1995	9/29/1995	11.00	6	6.88	4.12
1/31/1995	11/9/1995	12.36	9	6.91	5.45
3/1/1995	11/17/1995	11.00	8	6.81	4.19
11/10/1994	2/5/1996	12.25	15	6.93	5.32
6/13/1995	3/29/1996	10.67	9	6.42	4.25
4/17/1995	4/11/1996	12.59	12	6.52	6.07
4/17/1995	4/11/1996	12.59	12	6.52	6.07
12/5/1995	4/24/1996	11.25	4	6.34	4.91
9/15/1995	5/23/1996	11.25	8	6.41	4.84
5/15/1995	9/27/1996	11.00	16	6.63	4.37
8/2/1996	11/5/1996	11.00	3	6.88	4.12

			Exhibit No	_ ,	emium Model Page 15 of 23
3/15/1996	11/26/1996	11.30	8	6.86	4.44
3/27/1996	12/31/1996	11.50	9	6.83	4.67
9/13/1995	1/3/1997	10.70	15	6.60	4.10
1/16/1996	2/13/1997	11.80	13	6.73	5.07
4/1/1996	2/20/1997	11.80	10	6.82	4.98
4/1/1996	4/29/1997	11.70	13	6.85	4.85
9/3/1996	7/17/1997	12.00	10	6.80	5.20
5/22/1996	12/23/1997	11.12	19	6.70	4.42
6/16/1997	3/2/1998	11.25	8	6.24	5.01
3/21/1997	3/6/1998	10.75	11	6.42	4.33
11/12/1996	3/20/1998	10.50	16	6.47	4.03
11/27/1996	7/10/1998	11.40	19	6.35	5.05
11/14/1997	9/15/1998	11.90	10	5.80	6.10
11/3/1997	11/30/1998	12.60	13	5.69	6.91
6/1/1998	2/5/1999	10.30	8	5.32	4.98
12/18/1998	7/29/1999	10.75	7	5.61	5.14
5/24/1999	9/23/1999	10.75	4	6.02	4.73
10/12/1998	1/7/2000	11.50	15	5.75	5.75
10/28/1998	1/7/2000	11.50	14	5.77	5.73
7/26/1999	3/28/2000	11.25	8	6.22	5.03
9/20/1999	5/24/2000	11.00	8	6.20	4.80
10/22/1999	9/29/2000	11.16	11	6.07	5.09
3/31/2000	11/30/2000	12.10	8	5.86	6.24
11/27/2000	7/25/2001	11.02	8	5.57	5.45
11/27/2000	7/25/2001	11.02	8	5.57	5.45
12/18/2000	7/31/2001	11.00	7	5.57	5.43
10/2/2000	8/31/2001	10.50	11	5.60	4.90
11/1/2000	9/7/2001	10.75	10	5.57	5.18
11/3/2000	9/20/2001	10.00	10	5.57	4.43
8/3/2001	12/3/2001	12.88	4	5.34	7.54
6/29/2001	12/20/2001	12.50	5	5.41	7.09
7/3/2001	1/22/2002	10.00	6	5.41	4.59
10/1/2001	3/27/2002	10.10	5	5.40	4.70
9/7/2001	4/22/2002	11.80	7	5.44	6.36
11/30/2001	5/28/2002	10.17	5	5.55	4.62
9/10/2001	6/10/2002	12.00	9	5.48	6.52
10/31/2001	7/15/2002	11.00	8	5.49	5.51
7/26/2001	12/4/2002	11.55	16	5.33	6.22
8/16/2002	12/13/2002	11.75	3	4.91	6.84
8/2/2002	12/20/2002	11.40	4	4.93	6.47
5/31/2001	1/8/2003	11.10	19	5.34	5.76
8/6/2002	1/31/2003	12.45	5	4.92	7.53
5/1/2002	2/28/2003	12.30	10	5.09	7.21
5/7/2002	3/6/2003	10.75	10	5.08	5.67
3/28/2002	3/20/2003	12.00	11	5.13	6.87
5/7/2002	4/3/2003	12.00	11	5.06	6.94
10/15/2002	6/25/2003	10.75	8	4.80	5.95
5/31/2002	6/26/2003	10.75	13	4.92	5.83
3/18/2003	8/26/2003	10.50	5	4.80	5.70
7/31/2003	12/17/2003	10.70	4	5.17	5.53

			Exhibit No	_ ,	emium Model Page 16 of 23
5/30/2003	12/18/2003	11.50	6	5.01	6.49
3/6/2003	12/19/2003	12.00	9	4.93	7.07
4/1/2003	12/19/2003	12.00	8	4.94	7.06
5/30/2003	1/13/2004	12.00	7	5.01	6.99
5/27/2003	3/2/2004	10.75	9	4.98	5.77
10/1/2003	3/26/2004	10.25	5	5.00	5.25
12/30/2002	5/18/2004	10.50	16	4.94	5.56
10/16/2003	5/25/2004	10.25	7	5.05	5.20
12/1/2003	5/27/2004	10.25	5	5.04	5.21
11/8/2002	6/2/2004	11.22	19	4.95	6.27
12/29/2003	6/30/2004	10.50	6	5.10	5.40
12/29/2003	6/30/2004	10.50	6	5.10	5.40
5/3/2002	7/16/2004	11.60	26	5.03	6.57
12/29/2003	8/25/2004	10.25	8	5.11	5.14
2/6/2004	9/9/2004	10.40	7	5.12	5.28
7/1/2004	12/21/2004	11.25	5	4.97	6.28
4/1/2004	12/21/2004	11.50	8	5.09	6.41
5/5/2004	12/22/2004	11.50	7	5.08	6.42
7/1/2004	1/6/2005	10.70	6	4.96	5.74
4/5/2004	2/18/2005	10.30	10	5.01	5.29
8/4/2004	2/25/2005	10.50	6	4.83	5.67
4/30/2004	3/10/2005	11.00	10	4.98	6.02
7/15/2004	4/4/2005	10.00	8	4.85	5.15
6/27/2003	4/7/2005	10.25	21	5.00	5.25
11/30/2004	5/25/2005	10.75	5	4.69	6.06
9/17/2004	7/19/2005	11.50	10	4.66	6.84
2/24/2004	8/5/2005	11.75	17	4.84	6.91
11/15/2004	9/28/2005	10.00	10	4.58	5.42
4/18/2005	10/4/2005	10.75	5	4.43	6.32
4/19/2005	12/12/2005	11.00	7	4.51	6.49
5/20/2005	12/13/2005	10.75	6	4.51	6.24
3/29/2005	12/21/2005	10.40	8	4.53	5.87
12/17/2004	12/22/2005	11.15	12	4.58	6.57
4/1/2005	12/22/2005	11.00	8	4.53	6.47
5/2/2005	12/28/2005	10.00	8	4.51	5.49
5/2/2005	12/28/2005	10.00	8	4.51	5.49
6/1/2005	1/5/2006	11.00	7	4.52	6.48
5/5/2005	4/17/2006	10.20	11	4.57	5.63
10/3/2005	4/26/2006	10.60	6	4.71	5.89
1/3/2006	6/27/2006	10.75	5	4.88	5.87
2/23/2006	9/14/2006	10.00	6	5.02	4.98
4/14/2006	12/1/2006	10.50	7	4.99	5.51
5/15/2006	12/7/2006	10.75	6	4.95	5.80
2/1/2006	12/21/2006	10.90	10	4.91	5.99
1/31/2006	12/21/2006	11.25	10	4.91	6.34
7/28/2006	1/5/2007	10.00	5	4.82	5.18
3/31/2006	1/11/2007	10.90	9	4.95	5.95
3/13/2006	1/12/2007	10.10	10	4.94	5.16
2/15/2006	1/13/2007	10.40	11	4.91	5.49
3/17/2006	1/19/2007	10.80	10	4.94	5.86

			Exhibit No	_, ,	emium Model Page 17 of 23
					1 ago 17 01 20
7/3/2006	5/17/2007	10.25	10	4.84	5.41
7/3/2006	5/17/2007	10.25	10	4.84	5.41
7/7/2006	5/22/2007	10.20	10	4.84	5.36
7/26/2006	5/22/2007	10.50	10	4.82	5.68
11/15/2006	5/23/2007	10.70	6	4.79	5.91
8/15/2006	6/15/2007	9.90	10	4.83	5.07
10/3/2006	6/21/2007	10.20	8	4.83	5.37
9/1/2006	8/15/2007	10.40	11	4.87	5.53
3/1/2007	11/29/2007	10.90	9	4.87	6.03
2/1/2007	12/6/2007	10.75	10	4.86	5.89
6/15/2007	12/14/2007	10.70	6	4.84	5.86
5/7/2007	12/14/2007	10.80	7	4.87	5.93
4/26/2007	12/19/2007	10.20	7	4.86	5.34
6/1/2007	12/20/2007	11.00	6	4.85	6.15
6/8/2007	12/28/2007	10.25	6	4.83	5.42
6/1/2007	1/8/2008	10.75	7	4.82	5.93
5/15/2007	1/31/2008	10.71	8	4.79	5.92
6/29/2007	3/12/2008	10.25	8	4.68	5.57
2/21/2007	4/24/2008	10.10	14	4.72	5.38
12/14/2006	5/27/2008	10.00	17	4.72	5.28
3/30/2007	6/10/2008	10.70	14	4.72 4.71	5.26
12/3/2007	6/27/2008	11.04	6		
10/1/2007	7/30/2008	10.80	10	4.49	6.55 6.27
12/17/2007	8/11/2008	10.25	7	4.53	
7/30/2007	8/26/2008	10.25	13	4.51	5.74
4/3/2008	9/30/2008	10.18	6	4.59	5.59
12/3/2007	10/8/2008	10.15	10	4.51	5.69
1/31/2008	11/13/2008	10.15	9	4.47	5.68
7/2/2007	12/1/2008	10.25	9 17	4.44	6.11
		11.00	20	4.53	5.72
4/13/2007	12/23/2008 12/29/2008			4.53	6.47
2/27/2008		10.00	10	4.25	5.75
3/4/2008	12/29/2008	10.20	10	4.25	5.95
7/11/2008	1/14/2009	10.50	6	3.94	6.56
4/4/2008	1/27/2009	10.76	9 7	4.11	6.65
6/27/2008	1/30/2009 3/4/2009	10.50		3.92	6.58
1/31/2008		10.50	13	4.12	6.38
7/31/2008	4/2/2009	11.10	8	3.76	7.34
7/17/2008	4/21/2009	10.61	9	3.80	6.81
9/22/2008	5/28/2009	10.50	8	3.68	6.82
12/1/2008	6/24/2009	10.80	6	3.64	7.16
1/23/2009	7/17/2009	10.50	5	3.97	6.53
7/14/2008	10/14/2009	10.70	15	4.00	6.70
8/1/2008	11/3/2009	10.70	15	3.98	6.72
2/19/2009	11/24/2009	10.25	9	4.16	6.09
6/2/2009	12/7/2009	10.70	6	4.33	6.37
6/26/2009	12/16/2009	10.90	5	4.30	6.60
3/13/2009	12/18/2009	10.40	9	4.22	6.18
5/8/2009	12/18/2009	10.40	7	4.33	6.07
1/23/2009	12/22/2009	10.20	11	4.13	6.07
4/29/2009	12/22/2009	10.40	7	4.32	6.08

			Exhibit No	- ` ,	emium Model Page 18 of 23
6/1/2009	12/22/2009	10.40	6	4.34	6.06
4/2/2009	1/26/2010	10.13	9	4.31	5.82
6/2/2009	1/27/2010	10.40	7	4.38	6.02
6/2/2009	1/27/2010	10.40	7	4.38	6.02
7/27/2009	1/27/2010	10.70	6	4.36	6.34
6/23/2009	2/18/2010	10.60	8	4.39	6.21
7/31/2009	2/24/2010	10.18	6	4.39	5.79
3/18/2009	3/17/2010	10.00	12	4.32	5.68
5/8/2009	4/2/2010	10.10	10	4.43	5.67
8/14/2009	4/27/2010	10.00	8	4.45	5.55
9/4/2009	5/28/2010	10.20	8	4.45	5.75
7/24/2009	5/28/2010	10.10	10	4.44	5.66
12/29/2009	6/28/2010	10.50	6	4.50	6.00
1/5/2010	8/4/2010	10.50	7	4.41	6.09
8/29/2008	8/25/2010	9.90	24	4.12	5.78
11/20/2009	9/3/2010	10.60	9	4.35	6.25
4/30/2009	9/30/2010	9.75	17	4.31	5.44
3/23/2010	11/19/2010	10.20	8	4.11	6.09
12/17/2009	11/22/2010	10.00	11	4.25	5.75
2/15/2010	12/13/2010	10.70	10	4.19	6.51
3/1/2010	12/14/2010	10.13	9	4.19	5.97
2/16/2010	12/17/2010	10.13	10	4.16	5.97 5.81
6/1/2010	12/17/2010	10.60	6		
6/30/2010	12/21/2010	10.30	5	4.00	6.60
5/28/2010	12/27/2010	9.90	7	3.98	6.32
7/9/2010	1/5/2011	10.15	6	4.02	5.88
4/22/2010	1/12/2011	10.30	8	4.02	6.13
4/1/2010	1/13/2011	10.30	9	4.09	6.21 6.16
5/4/2010	3/25/2011	9.80	10	4.14	
5/14/2010	3/30/2011	10.00	10	4.18	5.62
6/4/2010	4/12/2011	10.00	10	4.18	5.82
	4/12/2011		16	4.20	5.80
12/11/2009 6/4/2010	5/4/2011	10.40	11	4.33	6.07
6/4/2010	5/4/2011	10.00 10.00	11	4.21	5.79
9/28/2010	6/17/2011	9.95	8	4.21	5.79
9/3/2010	7/13/2011	10.20	10	4.35	5.60
6/1/2010	8/8/2011	10.20	14	4.30	5.90
1/24/2011	8/11/2011	10.00	6	4.22	5.78
5/3/2010	9/2/2011	12.88	16	4.37	5.63
11/22/2010	9/22/2011	10.00	10	4.18	8.70
4/1/2011				4.25	5.75
	10/12/2011 11/30/2011	10.30	6	3.95	6.35
3/31/2011		10.90	8	3.78	7.12
3/31/2011	11/30/2011	10.90	8 5	3.78	7.12
6/30/2011	12/20/2011	10.20		3.40	6.80
11/19/2010	12/21/2011	10.20	13	3.98	6.22
4/28/2011	12/22/2011	9.90	7	3.62	6.28
6/1/2011	12/22/2011	10.40	6	3.51	6.89
6/6/2011	12/23/2011	10.19	6	3.50	6.69
7/1/2011	1/27/2012	10.50	7	3.32	7.18
7/29/2011	2/23/2012	9.90	6	3.17	6.73

			Exhibit No	_ ,	emium Model Page 19 of 23
6/13/2011	5/7/2012	9.80	10	3.33	6.47
6/1/2011	5/15/2012	10.00	11	3.35	6.65
5/3/2012	6/15/2012	10.40	1	2.83	7.57
12/1/2011	6/18/2012	9.60	6	3.05	6.55
7/28/2011	7/9/2012	10.20	11	3.11	7.09
11/28/2011	9/13/2012	9.80	9	2.94	6.86
3/30/2012	10/24/2012	10.30	6	2.85	7.45
3/23/2012	11/9/2012	10.30	7	2.86	7.44
2/17/2012	11/29/2012	9.88	9	2.90	6.98
2/3/2012	12/12/2012	9.80	10	2.91	6.89
4/20/2012	12/13/2012	9.50	7	2.81	6.69
6/1/2012	12/14/2012	10.40	6	2.78	7.62
6/29/2012	12/19/2012	10.25	5	2.79	7.46
4/20/2012	12/20/2012	10.40	8	2.81	7.59
4/20/2012	12/20/2012	10.30	8	2.81	7.49
4/20/2012	12/20/2012	10.45	8	2.81	7.64
6/29/2012	12/20/2012	10.25	5	2.80	7.45
6/29/2012	12/20/2012	10.25	5	2.80	7.45
3/1/2012	12/20/2012	9.80	9	2.89	6.91
2/27/2012	1/9/2013	9.70	10	2.90	6.80
2/27/2012	1/9/2013	9.70	10	2.90	6.80
2/27/2012	1/9/2013	9.70	10	2.90	6.80
9/23/2011	2/13/2013	10.20	16	2.96	7.24
7/20/2012	2/27/2013	10.00	7	2.90	7.10
10/10/2012	3/27/2013	9.80	5	3.00	6.80
7/2/2012	6/11/2013	10.00	11	2.94	7.06
2/1/2013	6/25/2013	9.80	4	3.14	6.66
7/27/2012	10/3/2013	9.65	14	3.16	6.49
3/29/2013	11/6/2013	10.20	7	3.47	6.73
4/15/2013	11/21/2013	10.00	7	3.53	6.47
3/28/2013	11/26/2013	10.00	8	3.50	6.50
1/11/2013	12/4/2013	9.50	10	3.42	6.08
5/31/2013	12/5/2013	10.20	6	3.68	6.52
2/15/2013	12/9/2013	9.75	9	3.46	6.29
2/15/2013	12/16/2013	9.95	10	3.47	6.48
2/15/2013	12/16/2013	9.95	10	3.47	6.48
6/3/2013	12/16/2013	10.12	6	3.69	6.43
12/31/2012	12/17/2013	9.50	11	3.43	6.07
3/1/2013	12/18/2013	9.80	9	3.49	6.31
6/28/2013	12/19/2013	10.15	5	3.74	6.41
3/1/2013	12/30/2013	9.50	10	3.51	5.99
12/12/2012	3/26/2014	9.96	15	3.47	6.49
4/9/2014	6/6/2014	10.40	1	3.43	6.97
12/2/2013	7/31/2014	9.90	8	3.58	6.32
12/20/2013	8/25/2014	9.60	8	3.52	6.08
5/2/2014	10/9/2014	9.80	5	3.30	6.50
12/16/2013	11/6/2014	9.56	10	3.44	6.12
4/1/2014	11/6/2014	10.20	7	3.30	6.90
5/30/2014	11/14/2014	10.20	5	3.23	6.97
3/31/2014	11/26/2014	9.70	8	3.28	6.42

			Exhibit No	_ ,	emium Model Page 20 of 23
4/17/2014	11/26/2014	10.20	7	3.26	6.94
2/13/2014	12/4/2014	9.68	9	3.33	6.35
6/10/2014	12/11/2014	10.07	6	3.18	6.89
5/30/2014	12/12/2014	10.20	6	3.19	7.01
4/30/2014	12/18/2014	9.83	7	3.21	6.62
3/3/2014	1/23/2015	9.50	10	3.21	6.29
5/1/2014	3/25/2015	9.50	10	3.02	6.48
7/3/2014	4/29/2015	9.53	10	2.89	6.64
6/30/2014	5/26/2015	9.75	11	2.90	6.85
10/30/2014	9/2/2015	9.50	10	2.81	6.69
1/2/2015	9/10/2015	9.30	8	2.79	6.51
4/17/2015	11/19/2015	10.00	7	2.96	7.04
5/29/2015	12/3/2015	10.00	6	2.98	7.02
12/8/2014	12/17/2015	9.70	12	2.83	6.87
6/1/2015	12/18/2015	9.50	6	2.98	6.52
3/2/2015	12/30/2015	9.50	10	2.90	6.60
2/9/2015	1/6/2016	9.50	11	2.89	6.61
4/24/2015	2/23/2016	9.75	10	2.93	6.82
12/29/2014	3/16/2016	9.85	14	2.82	7.03
10/1/2015	7/18/2016	9.98	9	2.72	7.26
1/4/2016	8/9/2016	9.85	7	2.57	7.28
5/5/2015	8/18/2016	9.50	17	2.77	6.73
8/27/2015	9/28/2016	9.58	13	2.66	6.92
4/8/2016	11/9/2016	9.80	7	2.44	7.36
5/1/2015	12/1/2016	10.00	19	2.73	7.27
5/3/2016	12/19/2016	9.37	7	2.52	6.85
6/6/2016	12/22/2016	9.60	6	2.51	7.09
5/26/2016	12/28/2016	9.50	7	2.53	6.97
6/10/2016	1/18/2017	9.45	7	2.58	6.87
11/5/2015	2/24/2017	9.75	15	2.70	7.05
10/12/2016	4/4/2017	10.25	5	2.97	7.28
7/1/2016	5/3/2017	9.50	10	2.74	6.76
8/25/2016	5/18/2017	9.50	8	2.86	6.64
11/23/2016	6/22/2017	9.70	7	3.00	6.70
11/23/2016	6/22/2017	9.70	7	3.00	6.70
9/29/2017	10/26/2017	10.25	0	2.88	7.37
9/29/2017	10/26/2017	10.20	0	2.88	7.32
9/29/2017	10/26/2017	10.30	0	2.88	7.42
1/13/2017	12/5/2017	9.50	10	2.90	6.60
5/4/2017	12/7/2017	9.80	7	2.83	6.97
2/28/2017	12/18/2017	9.50	9	2.87	6.63
4/14/2017	12/21/2017	9.10	8	2.84	6.26
6/5/2017	12/29/2017	9.51	6	2.81	6.70
6/28/2017	1/18/2018	9.70	6	2.82	6.88
6/30/2017	1/31/2018	9.30	7	2.82	6.48
6/1/2017	2/23/2018	9.90	8	2.85	7.05
5/15/2017	4/12/2018	9.90	11	2.88	7.02
9/1/2017	4/13/2018	9.73	7	2.91	6.82
5/26/2017	4/26/2018	9.50	11	2.89	6.61
8/25/2017	6/22/2018	9.90	10	2.95	6.95

					3
10/27/2017	9/5/2018	9.56	10	2.99	6.57
5/24/2018	9/14/2018	10.00	3	3.04	6.96
7/17/2018	9/20/2018	9.80	2	3.06	6.74
2/1/2018	9/27/2018	9.30	7	3.08	6.22
12/21/2017	10/31/2018	9.99	10	3.08	6.91
5/1/2018	12/13/2018	9.30	7	3.15	6.15
2/15/2018	12/14/2018	9.50	10	3.14	6.36
4/13/2018	12/21/2018	9.30	8	3.15	6.15
5/14/2018	1/9/2019	10.00	8	3.14	6.86
5/9/2018	2/27/2019	9.75	9	3.12	6.63
9/26/2018	3/14/2019	9.40	5	3.16	6.24
9/28/2018	4/30/2019	9.73	7	3.11	6.62
9/28/2018	4/30/2019	9.73	7	3.11	6.62
11/8/2018	5/1/2019	9.50	5	3.06	6.44
7/6/2018	5/2/2019	10.00	10	3.10	6.90
11/8/2018	5/8/2019	9.50	6	3.05	6.45
9/21/2018	5/23/2019	9.90	8	3.09	6.81
3/28/2019	10/31/2019	10.00	7	2.49	7.51
3/28/2019	10/31/2019	10.00	7	2.49	7.51
9/21/2018	11/7/2019	9.35	13	2.79	6.56
6/10/2019	11/29/2019	9.50	5	2.30	7.20
4/22/2019	12/19/2019	10.25	8	2.41	7.84
4/22/2019	12/19/2019	10.20	8	2.41	7.79
4/22/2019	12/19/2019	10.30	8	2.41	7.89
2/28/2019	12/20/2019	9.45	9	2.50	6.95
6/3/2019	12/24/2019	9.50	6	2.31	7.19
6/24/2019	1/23/2020	9.86	7	2.28	7.58
4/12/2018	2/6/2020	10.00	22	2.79	7.21
5/20/2019	2/11/2020	9.30	8	2.32	6.98
4/30/2019	3/25/2020	9.40	11	2.26	7.14
9/3/2019	4/27/2020	9.25	7	1.99	7.26
7/8/2019	5/8/2020	9.90	10	2.02	7.88
7/1/2019	5/20/2020	9.45	10	2.01	7.44
8/14/2019	7/1/2020	9.25	10	1.87	7.38
6/20/2019	7/8/2020	9.40	12	1.96	7.44
12/3/2018	8/27/2020	10.00	21	2.22	7.78
6/1/2020	8/27/2020	8.20	2	1.38	6.82

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-8) - Risk Premium Model Page 21 of 23

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-8) - Risk Premium Model Page 22 of 23

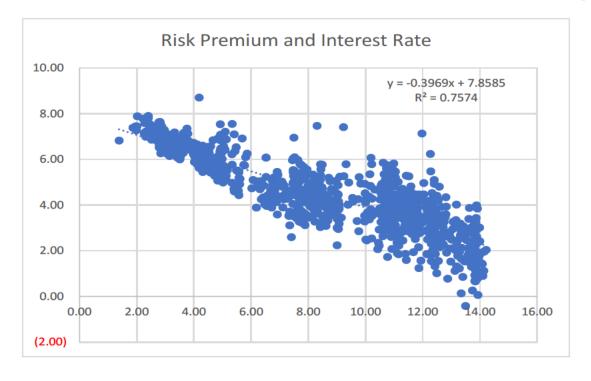


Exhibit No.____(ZZ-8) - Risk Premium Model Page 23 of 23

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.87					
R Square Adjusted R	0.76					
Square	0.76					
Standard Error	0.81					
Observations	1033					

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	2116.80	2116.80	3218.10	0
Residual	1031	678.17	0.66		
Total	1032	2794.97			

	Coefficient s	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	7.8585	0.0642	122.3511	0.0000	7.7324	7.9845	7.7324	7.9845
Interest Rate	-0.3969	0.0070	-56.7283	0.0000	-0.4106	-0.3832	-0.4106	-0.3832

Average Interest Rate for last 9 months:	1.44
Risk Premium	7.29
Expected Return	8.73

Exhibit No.____(ZZ-9) - DESC Response to DoD/FEA 5-2 Page 1 of 1

DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND ALL OTHER FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES' FIFTH SET OF WRITTEN INTERROGATORIES AND REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND THINGS DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

REQUEST 5-2:

DE made equity infusions to DESC in 2019.

- a. Please state the amount of total equity infusion in 2019.
- b. Was the equity infusion the result of additional stock offering by DE or of additional debt issuance by DE?
- c. What is the total amount of DE's stock issuance in 2019? What is the total amount of DE's stock issuance in 2019?
- d. Please provide a breakdown of the amount of the equity issuance cost of DE in 2019, including the cost of equity issuance targeting for DESC if there is any.
- e. Please explain the accounting treatment of the equity issuance cost by DE.

RESPONSE NO. 5-2:

- A. The capital structure in this case includes \$825M of equity that was provided by Dominion Energy to DESC.
- B. No Dominion Energy capital or debt issuances specifically targeted a use of proceeds to infuse equity to DESC.
- C. Dominion Energy issued 157,077,499 shares of common stock and 16,900,000 shares of preferred stock in 2019. Through the third quarter of 2020, Dominion has issued 6,338,459 shares of common stock.
- D. In 2019, Dominion Energy had \$22,098,729 in issuance costs tied to common stock and \$23,330,953 in issuance costs tied to preferred stock. No costs of equity issuances in 2019 were associated with DESC.
- E. As mentioned in d., no costs of equity issuances are being included for recovery in this case. In general, the issuance expense is netted with the gross proceeds for the balance sheet. The applicable accounting guidance is ASC 340-10-S99-1.